REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE

INDIANA REFORMATORY

INSTITUTION

FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS:
R. J. BRIGHT, STATE PRINTER.
1871.

Doc. J.—I. R. I.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JAMES M. RAY.

F. G. ARMSTRONG.

JOS. I. IRWIN.

REPORT.

To his Excellency, Conrad Baker, Governor:

Although the buildings for the use of "the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls," provided for by the law of the State for its establishment, approved May 13, 1869, has not been so far completed as to be open for the reception of inmates, the Board of Managers, appointed under such law, deem it proper to report its action thus far, that it may be communicated to the General Assembly of the State in session.

The Board was organized, by Executive appointment, at Indianapolis, on July 23, 1869, by the election of Elijah B. Martindale, of Marion county, President, and John M. Cummins, Secretary.

The institution having been located on a suitable part of the lands owned by the State, east of the city of Indianapolis, plans were invited from several architects for the required buildings; one of which, submitted by Isaac Hodgson, combining as it did, in the judgment of the Board then in office, the most economical and convenient arrangements for effecting the objects of the State, and most susceptible of being enlarged without injury to its symmetry or usefulness, was approved and adopted.

By the outline and description of the plan, herein embodied, it will be seen that provision is made for the separate departments contemplated in the law, and a Superintendent's residence, in one group, and so connected with corridors and covered passages as to afford ample means of communication and direct surveillance under one continuous roof.

In the whole building light, shade and ventilation have been duly regarded, on proper sanitary principles, each room having a

full volume of light, direct currents of air being secured by the peculiar contour and grouping of the several parts of the building, creating a large amount of shady surface, so needful during the warm seasons; and ample ventilation being provided by capacious ventiducts having registers near the floors of the several rooms, and connecting with the ejections on the roof, which in connection with the steam heating apparatus, will warm the air in the entire building to seventy degrees Fahrenheit, when the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere is five degrees below zero, and also producing a change of the air once every hour.

The whole effect of the plan, although graceful and imposing, is produced with plain, cheap and durable material.

The following is an outline and description of the building.

The style in which the building is designed may be termed the modern or American utilitarian, and the materials of which it is composed are chiefly bricks and stone, the latter being used in the sub-structure, walls, steps, sills and chimney copings, and the former in the superstructure walls, the openings of which are handsomely relieved with white brick semicircular and segmental arches, having connecting bands or string courses continued around the entire building. Iron and wood are also used; the latter being introduced in such manner as to render the building comparatively safe from fire, but not fire proof. And all covered or roofed with the best quality of Vermont variegated slates, having galvanized iron trimmings, and ejections conveniently arranged to ventilate the entire building and also to break and thus relieve the sky lines of the roof.

The accompanying sketches herewith submitted will more fully illustrate the general arrangements and style of the institution as completed, and when completed will be five hundred and thirty-five feet long by one hundred and sixteen feet across the extreme traverse wings.

The building, which is now approaching completion, is the central portion of the entire group, and for the purposes intended is perfect in itself. It consists of a central building, fronting south, forty-six feet three inches, by forty-six feet three inches; and two wings—one to the right forty-two feet nine inches by thirty-six feet three inches, and one to the left forty-two feet nine inches by forty-four feet two inches, terminating against traverse wings of twenty-one feet six inches by one hundred and ten feet two inches. Directly in front of the central building, and thirteen feet from it, is located the

Superintendent's residence, which is forty-three feet ten inches by forty-three feet between extremes, and is irregular in outline, having bays and other projections, and covered passages connecting it with the main building on the basement and ground floors. Directly in the rear of the central building, and twenty feet from it, is located the boiler house, bath-rooms and water-closets, in all measuring seventeen feet by fory-seven feet between extremes. Also smoke and ventilating stack, which is seventy-three feet high, and arranged so that all the bath rooms and water closets can be perfectly ventilated, and also the passages and corridors in the basement, as this building is also connected with the central building in a similar manner to the residence.

The central building, wings and residence are two stories high, with basement and Mansarde, and measures thirty-four feet from the ground line to the top of the main cornice, and sixty feet to the base of the cupalo of the central building, and fifty-four feet to the apex of the roof of the principal wings, and forty-eight feet to that of the traverse wings, and fifty-four feet to the apex of the roof of the residence, the walls of which are five feet higher than those of the main building. Height of stories in clear as follows: Basement under the entire building, nine feet; first story of central building and wings, twelve feet six inches; second story of same, twelve feet six inches; Mansarde, eleven feet; and twenty-one feet to the apex in chapel; first and second stories of residence, fourteen feet; Mansarde, thirteen feet.

The floors of all the rooms in each story are on a common level, and the ground or first story floor is elevated five feet six inches above the grade or ground line. Ingress is obtained to the residence in the south front through a large semi-circular headed doorway having a double columned portico with balustrades, into a front hall ten feet wide. On the right of this hall is a parlor fifteen feet by twenty feet, with bay commanding a perfect view of the Penal department, and on the left the ladies' reception room, fifteen feet by twenty feet. Also with bay commanding a view of the Reformatory department. The staircase hall, which is nine feet wide, is located in the rear of front hall, and in it are the stairs which descend to the basement and ascend to the second and Mansarde stories above. On the right of the last named hall is the dining room, fourteen feet by fifteen feet; also bath room and water closet.

The kitchen is directly under the dining room in the basement, and is provided with dumb waiter, pantry, etc.

The remaining rooms in basement of residence will be used for vegetables and general stores. The second story contains three rooms about the same dimensions as those on first, and are similarly arranged and provided with good closets or wardrobes.

There are also three rooms in the Mansarde. All of these rooms are properly located for the use of the Superintendent and subordinate officers of the Institution, and may be occupied to suit their own convenience.

Ingress is obtained to both Reformatory and Penal departments through two large doorways provided with a series of broad stone steps ascending from the front yards to the ground floor on each side of the inclosed passage connecting the residence with the central building. This passage, which is eight feet wide, communicates with a hall of the same width extending north to the central corridor, which is also eight feet wide, extending east and west through the center of the entire building, and this in each story. Just north of this corridor and directly opposite the last named hall is the stair hall, twelve feet wide, and in this are located spacious stairs to the Reformatory department. And from this hall egress is obtained to the yards in the rear. It also communicates with an inclosed passage connecting the boiler house, bath rooms and water closets with the central building in the rear, the bath rooms and closets being located on the right or east of the passage, and at the north end. One in the basement for the use of the inmates of the Penal department, and the other on the ground floor for the use of those of the Reformatory department, each being entirely independent of the other, as also the approaches. The smoke and ventilating stock is located at the extreme north end of the passage, and is arranged so that the water closets, bath rooms, laundries, drying rooms and basement corridors can be properly ventilated through it. On the left of the passage is the boiler house, and directly over it the water tanks for supplying water to the several baths, closets, laundries and lavatories. The Penal department is located on the east of the hall running north through the central building, and the Reformatory department on the west, with the central corridor extending from the east to the west extremities, and intersecting the central hall, and thus separating each department into two divisions —north and south. Each department is separated from the other by means of sliding doors placed in the central corridors just east of the central hall, on the Penal side. North-east of these doors are located independent stairs to the Penal department. The ground

floor of this department contains ten cells, each of which is eight feet by eleven feet six inches. Five of these are in the north division and five in the south division. They are all provided with hot air and ventilating flues, and have double doors, iron and wood, the iron being grated. Also window gratings and iron lined floors. Also two work rooms,each forty-nine feet by nineteen feet in the Traverse wings. Also office and Board room, seventeen feet by seventeen feet, conveniently located in the center near the entrance doors. Also guard room, eight feet by sixteen feet six inches opposite the office. The Reformatory department on this floor contains two dormitories, forty-four feet by sixteen feet each. Also two lavatories and two clothes rooms, each eight feet by sixteen feet, connected with dormitories. Also two work rooms, each forty-nine feet by nineteen feet, in the Traverse wings. The second story being a counterpart of the first, the number of cells, dormitories and other rooms, and their dimensions are the same. The Mansarde of the Reformatory department contains a chapel forty-five feet by thirty-eight feet, which will be used in common. Also two hospitals, each thirteen feet six inches by forty-six feet in Traverse wings. Also one room forty-two feet by fifteen feet for convalescents. Also one nurse's room fifteen feet by fifteen feet. The Mansarde of Penal department contains two hospitals thirteen feet six inches by forty-six feet in Traverse wings. Also one nurse's room eleven feet by fifteen feet. Also one convalescent's room forty-four feet by ten feet. Also one spare room forty-four feet by ten feet. The entire floors of both departments will be composed of hard, dry white oak board ssecurely nailed down on concrete "pugging" and well oiled. Stair-treads are also white oak. Pine will be used for finishing and painted. The dormer sashes are hung on pivots. Those of basement on hinges, and the remainder with cords and weights. All windows will have outside shutters and iron bars.

Each department has a separate kitchen, mess-room, pantry, store-room, laundry, drying-room, and vegetable cellar, all of which are located in the basement.

The kitchens, which are 18 feet 6 inches by 48 feet 6 inches, being in the north divisions of the traverse wings, and the mess-rooms, which are of the same dimensions, directly opposite, in the south divisions. These kitchens will be provided with ranges, ovens, pumps, sinks, etc.; and are also provided with spacious areas, having broad stone steps communicating with rear yards.

The laundries will be provided with tubs, water, and steam "coils," for washing purposes. The drying-rooms will also be provided with a complete steam drying apparatus. The basement, corridors, passages, laundries, drying-rooms, and store-rooms, will be paved with tile, laid in cement. The kitchen and mess-rooms will be floored with hard oak, and well oiled. The plastering throughout is float finished, except the residence, which is "hard finished."

The entire building will be heated with steam, generated in boilers in the boiler-house, and conducted through pipes, in brick viaducts under the basement floors, to the several "coils," or "steam-chests," in the basement, where the air will be heated, and thus forced through warm air ducts to all the rooms above; said viaducts will also be used for the water waste and "soil-pipes" leading from the laundries, sinks, baths, and closets, and connecting with the main sewer under the bath-room of the penal department.

The roof water will be conducted through a series of drain pipes to large cisterns with filters, in the rear, near the boiler-house, and pumped, by steam power, to the tanks placed above the boiler-house, from whence the baths, closets, lavitories, etc., will draw their supply. The front yards will be inclosed with an iron fence, extending from the residence to the traverse wings, and provided with gates—one to the yard of the reformatory department, and one to that of the penal department.

The rear yards will also be inclosed in a similar manner. The present building, when completed, will afford ample accommodation for two hundred inmates, with cell room for forty, and may be increased, by occupying the small basement rooms, to sixty; and when expedient to extend the building as contemplated by the design, it will accommodate four hundred additional inmates—two hundred to each wing; in all, six hundred persons.

After giving previous notice for bids for the various parts of the materials, and construction of the building, the Board contracted for the same, with the lowest bidders therefor, with the exception of laying of the brick, which was done by the day, under the supervision of a competent and faithful mason, subject to the inspection of the architect, Mr. Hodgson, who was appointed to superintend the construction of the whole buildings. Under the careful directions of the superintending architect, the contracts, so far as completed, have been faithfully carried out, the materials being of the very best quality, and the work done in a manner satisfactory to the

Board making the contracts, and of the succeeding members thereof now acting.

This approval will, it is believed, be fully sustained by the examination of the General Assembly, which, with a careful view of the buildings and the plan, is respectfully and specially invited.

The contracts, the bids which were offered, and all the engagements, and other papers in this behalf, with the record of the proceedings of the Board of Managers, are on file in the office of the Governor.

The disbursements made on account of the institution, up to the 31st of December, 1870, have been as follows, the items and vouchers of which are also on file:

DISBURSEMENTS UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1870.

Excavation	$ 721 20	
Ruble stone work	3,892 25	
Cut stone work	1,751 66	
Brick making	9,188 65	
Brick laying	11,726 58	
Carpenter work	11,000 00	
Iron work	1,825 00	
Galvanized work and slating	3,100 00	
Lumber	518 63	
Plastering	3,000 00	
Lime	1,241 64	
Painting	112 00	
Printing	139 90	
Salaries	1,571 00	
		$49,788 51

To avoid the payment of officers until their services are needed, none have yet been appointed, except an engineer of excellent character for morality and capacity, whose experience is used for securing the best appliance of the steam heating, now in progress of construction; while he also acts as one of the watchmen of the buildings for protection from injury, who have been needed, night and day, since the work has approached completion, as the location is at an exposed distance from the city. We have no assurance from the architect that the institution can be in entire readiness to receive inmates, previous to the first of May.

In the meantime, the Board is receiving, and desiring to acquire,

The laundries will be provided with tubs, water, and steam "coils," for washing purposes. The drying-rooms will also be provided with a complete steam drying apparatus. The basement, corridors, passages, laundries, drying-rooms, and store-rooms, will be paved with tile, laid in cement. The kitchen and mess-rooms will be floored with hard oak, and well oiled. The plastering throughout is float finished, except the residence, which is "hard finished."

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In the meantime, the Board is receiving, and desiring to acquire,

all the information obtainable from the experience had in the Female Reformatories and penal establishments in other States, that the wise and benevolent objects of the State in establishing this institution, may be realized in the best manner.

To effect this, it is manifestly vital, that the inmates, who shall come under the care and control of the institution, be substantially educated, as well as trained to useful and suitable forms and habits of female industry, that they may be rescued from the ignorance and indolence, which so much conduce to their degradation, and that the restraint and correction, which the laws of the State justly inflict, upon those who are guilty of their transgression, may, under strict, but kind discipline, be salutary and reformatory in reclaiming them from evil paths and sin, so that they may become virtuous and useful members of society.

Plans of labor, in addition to systematic education will be adopted, with the purchase of suitable materials for work, so that the industry of the inmates may produce the best results practicable, in aid of the funds of the institution.

It is our wish to secure, in the superintendent, and other female employes, such approved qualifications and experience, as will promise the most beneficial, as well as corrective effects, on those of their sex, who may be committed to their charge.

For lessening the number of guards to be maintained for protection and control, it is contemplated to rpovide for subterranean telegraphic communication, with the United States Arsenal, near the Reformatory, by a signal-bell attached, by which, notice may be promptly given to the sentries, constantly on duty, at the guard-house there, of any assistance needed for the safety of the institution. The request for such service, being subject to call, has been kindly acceded to, by the Commanding Officer at the Arsenal.

With regard to the number of the necessary subordinates to the superintendent, and the extent of demand and consequent expense for their employment, the number of the inmates probably to be received in the institution is so contingent and uncertain, that it is difficult to suggest accurate estimates of the cost, to be anticipated for carrying on the operations, and providing for the support, besides the completion of the work.

Approaches to the Reformatory from the public roads near, and the grading and improving the grounds around the building will be needed; much of which, with the planting of trees and shrubbery,

may be done by the gardener, and the assistance of the guards, in part of their day service.

The extent of the finishing of the portion of the buildings, now under construction, has not been fully determined upon, as to all which, as well as the furnishing, affecting the appropriations, which the General Assembly shall deem best to make, for the Reformatory and Prison, the judgment of such committees as the Assembly may appoint, after a personal examination of the plan, and of the buildings so far completed, and what is needful for their probable uses, is respectfully solicited.

JAMES M. RAY,
F. G. ARMSTRONG,
JOS. I. IRWIN,
Board of Managers.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 18, 1871.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

INDIANA REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

FOR

WOMEN AND GIRLS.

JANUARY 1, 1874.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1874.

Doc. J.—I. REF.—1

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

S. A. FLETCHER, JR., PRESIDENT, Indianapolis.
JOS. I. IRWIN, Columbus.
F. G. ARMSTRONG, Camden.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

HON. CONRAD BAKER, Indianapolis.
MRS. RHODA M. COFFIN, Richmond.
MRS. ADDISON L. ROACHE, Indianapolis.

SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANTS.

MRS. SARAH J. SMITH, Superintendent.
JAMES SMITH, Steward.
MRS. ELMIRA JOHNSON, Matron.
MISS MARTHA PRAY, Teacher.
MISS ANNIE MATHER, Assistant Teacher.
ROBERT GRAY, Engineer.
WILLIAM GRAY, Assistant Engineer.
W. W. MOORE, Watchman.
And one female domestic servant.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. THEOPHILUS PARVIN, Indianapolis.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 1, 1874.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—In pursuance of the provisions of section eleven of the act establishing a Female Prison and Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, the undersigned, Managers of said Institution, have the honor to make and submit to you the following detailed report of their doings as such Managers, and of the receipts and expenditures of said Institution, and of the results so far attained and other information relative thereto.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The first and only previous report of this Board was made to His Excellency, Governor Baker, January 18, 1871, and was by him communicated to the General Assembly, January 25, 1871. It reported the progress made up to December 31, 1870, inclusive. From it a full and detailed description of the buildings then in process of erection may be gained. Since that time an unexpected delay has occurred in completing the work, on account of a want of appropriations. After the close of the legislative session, in 1871, when it was found that the means were not in their hands to proceed with the building, the Board, with the assistance of the supervising architect, estimated the existing indebtedness to contractors and issued certificates therefor, as follows:

To Messrs. Boedeker & Nieman, on account of carpenter work done and materials furnished, the sum of $1,522.27; to the

Indianapolis Gas Light and Coke Company, for gas mains furnished and laid from the National Road, near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to the Reformatory building, cast pipe, wrought pipe, etc., the sum of $1,518.10; to Messrs. Tutewiler & Sutton, for work done and materials furnished on account of their contract for the plastering of the Institution, the sum of $1,520 02; to Messrs. Boller & Knierim, for work done and materials furnished on account of their contract for painting and glazing, the sum of $750.32; to John G. Hanning, on account of steam heating and gas fitting, the sum of $8,746.46; to Isaac Hodgson, architect, for professional services, $1,127.96, and to Messrs. Foster & Wiggins, for cement furnished, the sum of $222.08. These allowances were made April 28, 1871. At the same time, the Board took account of and sold the brick remaining unused and not needed in the construction of the building, amounting in all to the sum of $832 50. It was ordered that this amount be used in payment of the bills for hauling, the wages of the engineer and watchman, and the bill for fitting up the rooms in the residence of the engineer. The account of the disbursement of this money, which was not returned to the Treasury, is given elsewhere. On the 28th of June, 1871, a further allowance was made to Messrs. Tutewiler & Sutton, on account of plastering, and the amount thereof, namely, $690.56, was certified to them as before, making the entire indebtedness then found in their favor, $2,210.58. At the same time a like certificate of indebtedness was executed to Messrs. Bramhall, Deane & Co., for the sum of $630, on account of two cooking ranges furnished the Institution. Thenceforward until the meeting of the last General Assembly, the labors of the Board were limited to the supervision and protection of the valuable property acquired by the State.

In his message to the Special Session, November 14, 1872, Governor Baker used the following language:

"The Indiana Reformatory Institute for Women and Girls. The building for this much needed institution has remained in an unfinished condition for the last two years, no appropriation having been made to complete it. It is highly important that the building should be speedily completed and furnished, to the end that the female prisoners now in the State Prison at Jeffersonville should be removed thereto, pursuant to the requirements of the act for the establishment of the institution. It is also highly important that the reformatory department of the institution should be open for the reception of girls at the earliest practicable period.

"There is an existing indebtedness of about $20,000, contracted in the erection of the building, and I trust that an appropriation will be made to pay this, and also to complete and furnish the building, fence the grounds, and put the institution in operation."

In his message to the Regular Session, January 10, 1873, he said:

"I beg leave to again call your attention to the unfinished condition of the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls, and to urge the passage of the bill which passed the House at the late session and is now pending in the Senate in relation thereto. A bill, of which this is a copy, received the sanction of the proper committees two years ago, and the passage of the pending bill was recommended by the Senate committee at the late special session. The debt due on account of the construction of the building ought to be paid without further delay, and the building should be completed and the female prisoners now in the State Prison at Jeffersonville ought to be removed to the Reformatory at the earliest practicable time."

The supplemental act, which became a law February 3, 1873, fully met the foregoing recommendations of your predecessor and received your approval. By its first section was "appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of completing and finishing the building already erected for said institution, and for fencing and putting in order the grounds appurtenant to said building." Doubts having arisen as to whether that appropriation could be applied to the payment of existing indebtedness, it was declared by a joint resolution subsequently passed and approved February 6, 1873, "that said appropriation was intended to be applied, so far as necessary, to the payment of all just debts contracted in the erection of the building of said institution," and that such is "the true intent and meaning of said first section."

By the use of this liberal appropriation the buildings and ground have, since that time, been placed in such condition as to admit of their use for the purposes contemplated by the original act. A more particular report is respectfully submitted:

On the third day of February, 1873, the Board estimated the amount of principal and interest due each of the contracting parties on the certificates of indebtedness before issued to them and fixed the several sums in their favor as follows:

To Messrs. Boedeker & Nieman, $1,763.28; to the Indianapolis Gas Light and Coke Company, $1,758.46; to Messrs. Tutewiler & Sutton, $2,560.57; to Messrs. Boller & Knierim, $869.11; to John G. Hanning, $10,131.30; to Isaac Hodgson, $1,306.53; to

Messrs. Foster & Wiggins, $257.23; and to Messrs. Bramhall, Deane & Co., $729.75; making an aggregate indebtedness of $19,376.23.

These several amounts were immediately certified to the Executive Department for your Excellency's approval and payment in the manner prescribed by the act.

At a meeting of the Board held February 25, 1873, the architect was instructed to prepare plans and specifications for the remainder of the work necessary to complete the Institution, and the President of the Board was authorized and directed to advertise for sealed proposals for the work and materials necessary to be done and furnished to prepare the building for occupancy. The notice to contractors and builders having been given by the President, as ordered, the Board, on the eighth day of April, 1873, opened and considered the bids made in response thereto and awarded contracts as follows:

To D. Coulter, for the plumbing, at $3,500; to Tutewiler & Sutton, for plastering, calsimining, whitewashing and repairing of deafening, $1,917; to Henry Nieman, for carpenter work, including materials, hardware, etc., $5,850; to Boller & Knierim, for painting, varnishing, etc., $938.

The President was authorized to and did contract with John Stumph & Co., for rubble masonry, etc.; with Haugh & Co., for iron work and materials; with Johnson Brothers, for galvanized iron work and slating; and with other bidders for several jobs of less important work.

On the 10th day of June, 1873, the President presented a contract with John Martin for brick work, amounting to $325, which was approved by the Board, and Messrs. Cleveland & French were allowed $141 for professional services, including a landscape design for the grounds, letter of instructions, etc., and traveling expenses.

A more comprehensive view of the work accomplished may be gained from the account of disbursements accompanying this report and forming a part of it.

The description of the building already published in the first report, is so full and minute that it is unnecessary to occupy further space by a repetition of it. The original plan has not been materially changed. Those parts which had not then been reached have since been completed. Except in a few small particulars the entire structure, as designed, has been finished. It remains for the people of the State and their representatives to determine how faithfully, economically, and well it has been done. We anticipate a favorable opinion of this most recent undertaking of the State in architecture.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

The Board on the 12th day of June, 1873, appointed Mrs. Sarah J. Smith, of Indianapolis, to be Superintendent of the Institution and the appointment was approved by your Excellency on the twenty-seventh day of the same month. Before entering upon the discharge of her duties, she gave a bond to the State of Indiana in the sum of ten thousand dollars, executed by her husband James Smith, and ample security approved by the Board, conditioned for the faithful performance of her duties as such Superintendent and that she would faithfully account for all moneys, property and effects entrusted to her as such. The bond, as approved, has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. She has also taken and subscribed an affirmation to discharge the duties of her said office with fidelity. The affirmation has also been filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

On the twenty-ninth day of July, 1873, the Board appointed subordinate officers of the Institution, and fixed the salaries of the Superintendent and other persons employed, as follows: James Smith, the husband of Mrs. Sarah J. Smith, to be Steward, at a salary of four hundred dollars per annum from the date of his appointment, with the consent of the Board that he may reside in the Institution; Mrs. Elmira Johnson to be Matron, at a salary of five hundred dollars per annum from the date of her appointment; Miss Martha Pray to be a teacher, at a salary of four hundred dollars per annum, to commence when ordered by the Board; Robert Gray, to be Engineer at a salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum from July 13, 1873. The salary of the Superintendent, Sarah J. Smith, was fixed at the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, to begin at the date of her appointment, namely, June 10, 1873. On the eighth day of October, 1873, the Board appointed Dr. Theophilus Parvin, of Indianapolis, to be Physician of the Institution, at a compensation of four hundred dollars per annum; William Gray to be Assistant Engineer, at a salary of fifty-five dollars per month; W. W. Moore to be a watchman at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum; Annie Mather, to be an assistant teacher, at a salary of fifteen dollars per month; and a domestic servant at twelve dollars per month. These several appointments and orders of the Board have met with the approval of your Excellency.

APPOINTMENT OF VISITORS.

In accordance with the requirements of section thirty-nine of the act establishing the Institution, Hon. Conrad Baker, Mrs. Addison L. Roache and Mrs. Rhoda M. Coffin, were, by your Excellency, on the seventeenth day of July last, appointed a Board of Vistors to visit and inspect the Institution and examine as to its treatment, the employment and condition of its inmates and the management of its affairs, including the expenditures. To enable the Board to properly discharge its delicate and responsible duties, the members thereof have been afforded all needful facilities. The result of their visitations will doubtless be submitted to your Excellency in the report required of them by law.

OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

On the sixth day of September last, the Board had the honor to lay before you a communication informing you that the Institution was then so far completed as to admit of the reception of inmates. Thereupon your Excellency issued the proclamation contemplated by the statute announcing that the Institution was open for the reception of inmates. Thereupon, your Excellency issued the proclamation contemplated by the statute, announcing that the Institution was open for the reception of inmates from and after the ninth of that month. Your Excellency afterwards, namely, on the fourth day of October, instructed the Warden of the State Prison South to transfer all the female convicts in his custody and deliver them to the Superintendent of the Reformatory Institution. This was accomplished on the eighth day of the same month. The report of the Superintendent will show the inner management of the Institution from that date.

APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

By the thirty-fourth section of the act approved May 13, 1869, the sum of fifty thousand dollars was appropriated to carry out the provisions of that act. The first report exhibits the disbursements made by the Board up to and including December 31, 1870, as follows:

Excavation	$721 20
Rubble stone work	3,892 25
Cut stone work	1,751 66
Brick making	$9,188 55
Brick laying	11,726 58
Carpenter work	11,000 00
Iron work	1,825 00
Galvanized work and slating	3,100 00
Lumber	518 63
Plastering	3,000 00
Lime	1,241 64
Painting	112 00
Printing	139 90
Salaries	1,571 00
	$49,788 41

The expenditures on account of the Institution, at the close of the calendar year 1872, as appears from the several annual reports and the monthly statements of the Auditor and Treasurer of State, amount to $51,686.91. This sum includes the disbursements above set forth and also, four hundred dollars paid on account of galvanized iron work, etc., salaries of Managers and Secretary and pay of watchmen employed to protect the buildings, and shows an overdraft of $1,686.91. During the year ending December 31, 1873, disbursements from the building fund appropriation were made as follows:

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
February...	Old indebtedness	$19,376 23	
			$19,376 23
March	Salaries	420 00	
			420 00
April	Advertising	17 50	
			17 50
May	Salaries	120 00	
"	Plumbing	1,300 00	
"	Plastering	500 00	
"	Digging cellar	88 25	
			2,008 25
June	Salaries	140 00	
"	Plastering	500 00	
"	Carpenter work	2,500 00	
"	Rubble stone work	340 00	
			3,480 00

Disbursements from the Building Fund Appropriation.—Continued.

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
July	Salaries	60 00	
"	Brick making	390 00	
"	Plumbing	1,000 00	
"	Plastering	500 00	
"	Carpenter work	2,000 00	
"	Digging trenches	92 65	
"	Cement	89 40	
			4,132 05
August	Brick and brick work	580 50	
			580 50
September	Painting and glazing	800 00	
"	Carpenter work	2,500 00	
"	Tile	42 00	
"	Rubble masonry	148 00	
"	Iron work	2,000 00	
"	Plumbing	800 00	
"	Labor	487 30	
"	Cement	31 80	
"	Paving	734 40	
			7,543 50
October	Galvanized iron work	500 00	
"	Stone work	129 00	
"	Labor	204 21	
"	Salaries	75 00	
"	Carpenter work	2,000 00	
"	Plastering	417 00	
"	Chimney tops and labor	44 50	
"	Plumbing	618 35	
"	Laying water pipe	400 00	
"	Painting and glazing	800 00	
			5,188 06
November	Galvanized iron work, etc	400 00	
"	Labor	16 25	
"	Plumbing and materials	580 59	
			996 84
December	Salary of architect, in full	1,372 04	
"	Iron work and materials	595 70	
"	Landscape design	141 00	
"	Advertising	18 00	
			2,126 74
	Total		$45,869 67

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation of 1869	$50,000 00	
Appropriation of 1873	50,000 00	
Total		$100,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

During the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872	$51,686 91	
During the year 1873	45,869 67	
Total		97,556 58
Balance January 1, 1874		$2,443 42

The following further statement shows the amounts of money derived from the sale of surplus building materials and certain furniture not required in the Institution:

From sales of brick	$963 80	
Disbursed for incidental expenses during 1871 and 1872, as heretofore stated		$963 80
From sale of a range to the officers of the Blind Asylum	398 07	
Applied on other accounts for furniture		398 07
Total received and disbursed		$1,361 87

These amounts were not returned into the Treasury and do not appear in the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer of State, except as embraced in the payments made for the articles from which they were realized.

ESTIMATES FOR FURNITURE.

On the twenty-ninth day of July, 1873, in pursuance of the requirements of the second section of the supplemental act, the Board submitted to the Auditor of State a communication showing that a part of the Institution was then ready to be furnished and setting out an itemized estimate of the articles needed for that pur-

pose, with the estimated cost of each item or article, which estimate was verified by the oath of the President of the Board and required the sum of five thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventeen cents. Upon the submission of this estimate, the Board constituted by the act, composed of your Excellency, the Secretary of State and the Treasurer of State, authorized the Auditor so to do, and he caused a warrant to be issued to the President of the Board for the amount asked and the same was paid.

On the eleventh day of December, 1873, a second estimate was in like manner made, approved and paid, amounting to two thousand and ninety-one dollars and ninety cents. These several amounts have been applied to the purposes for which they were asked. A detailed account of the proceedings under said section two may be gained from the full record thereof which the act requires to be kept and preserved by the Auditor of State. The aggregate of drafts so made upon the Treasury is as follows:

July 31.	First estimate	$5,674 17
December 11.	Second estimate	2,091 90
Total		$7,766 07

ESTIMATES OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

As required by the third section of the supplemental act, the Superintendent, at the commencement of each month, has prepared and verified by her affirmation, an estimated itemized statement, in writing, of the amounts required to meet the current expenses of the Institution during the month, setting forth in each the number of inmates in each of the departments of the Institution, and, also, the number of officers and persons employed therein on the first day of the month. These several estimates were presented to the Auditor of State and by him submitted to the Board, consisting of your Excellency, the Secretary of State and Treasurer of State, and were by it approved and allowed, the Auditor of State, being directed in writing so to do, drawing his warrant for the amount thereof and the Treasurer of State paying the same to the Superintendent. An account of these proceedings, which is required to be kept and preserved by the Auditor of State, will afford more complete information. The "account of current expenses" kept by the Steward and reported to the Board of Managers, a copy of which is submitted

herewith, will afford a clear view of the management of the financial affairs of the Institution.

As required by section four of the supplemental act, the Board of Managers and Superintendent, at the close of the six months ending December 31, 1873, made their itemized report to the Auditor of State of the expenditures of money drawn from the treasury under the provisions of sections two and three of the act. It is substantially the same as that contained herein. The record of proceedings required to be kept by him will more fully show the particulars thereof.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES OF INMATES.

As required by section thirty-one of the original act, the Board, with your approval, has estimated and determined "the actual expense per annum of clothing and subsisting an infant committed to the reformatory department of the Institution" and has fixed the amount thereof at two hundred dollars.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

At the making of the last report, the Board of Managers was composed of James M. Ray, who served as President, F. G. Armstrong and Joseph I. Irwin, with John M. Commons, Governor's Private Secretary, acting *ex officio* and by special appointment, as its Secretary. Mr. Ray having resigned, Stoughton A. Fletcher, jr., was appointed and, after qualifying, assumed the duties of a manager February 3, 1873. On the twenty-fifth day of the same month he was chosen President and has continued to act as such. Captain Commons faithfully served as Secretary until October 31, 1873, when his resignation deprived the Board of his valuable experience and practical business management of its records and accounts.

CONCLUSION.

For details, statistics, accounts current, and other matters more immediately within the province of the Superintendent, Steward and Physician, we refer to the reports of those officers, copies of which are submitted herewith. The report of the Board of Visitors will afford some suggestions of improvements that should be well considered and, if possible, carried out. The next report will more properly contain any recommendations to be laid before the General

Assembly. The means necessary to put the grounds in proper condition should be placed at the disposal of the Board, when the more important work of completing the buildings shall have been disposed of. It is the ardent wish of the Board that the Institution may be so successful as to commend it alike to the generous support of the Legislature and the good will and confidence of the people of the State.

Respectfully,

S. A. FLETCHER, JR.,
JOSEPH I. IRWIN,
F. G. ARMSTRONG,
Board of Managers.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls:

On receiving the appointment, tenth of seventh month, I visited the penitentiary at Detroit, the better to understand the workings of a model prison. Many similar institutions had been visited in England; yet the American character, life and habits differ so widely, I thought best to have a precedent near our field of operation. On the eighteenth, we occupied the unfinished building, the better to superintend some necessary changes and prepare for the inmates.

The twefth of ninth month, the Reformatory department was opened to take two girls out of jail, as they could be more profitably employed clearing the rubbish from the new building. The Prison Department opened on the eighth of tenth month, with seventeen prisoners received from Jeffersonville penitentiary, accompanied by the Warden, Chaplain and Matron, all of whom feared we should have trouble, as the moral character of some was below hope, and two were dangerous. Our first great trial was the suppressing of t bacco. When told they could not use it in any form, gloom and sadness settled like a pall upon them which taxed all our ingenuity to dispel. Our superior accommodations sank in utter insignificance, and with little exception, they wished themselves back to "old Jeff!" We soon got to work, having reserved washing, sewing and house-cleaning for them, and though our rules seemed hard, they have complied more willingly and cheerfully than we anticipated. There have been four added to the number, and am glad to state after the completion of the laundry we were able to procure washing to keep those able employed. Sewing and knitting

have been furnished others. Several have been on the sick list since their arrival.

There are twenty-one girls in the Reformatory, taught half the day in a well organized school, the other half devoted to cane-seating chairs and household duties in rotation. Some of the girls are committed for larceny, or incorrigible conduct, and the change in some of the worst is striking, convincing us that many of these little waifs go to ruin from surrounding circumstances. We regret to find the age—fifteen—is preventing a large number from entering the Reformatory, having received letters from several counties making the inquiry what steps to take to commit over fifteen, stating they must go to ruin if not admitted. The only answer that can be given is: "The law forbids," and the girl on the brink of ruin is robbed of the care, restraint, education and proper training the State has so wisely provided for her rescue, and our expenses are necessarily much larger in proportion, to care for a small family.

Our daily religious exercises have been greatly blessed; Sabbath school enjoyed; and regular services on the Sabbath conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association; who express themselves highly gratified at the apparent change from week to week in the family; and we feel that it is a problem no longer unsolved "that the power of kindness" with the religion of Jesus is sufficient to subdue the most hardened. A library is much needed. As the reading prisoners have been supplied with the "New York Weekly," interesting and profitable reading is wanted to supply its place.

I can thankfully record that in both Departments I am assisted by earnest Christian workers, who labor faithfully for the temporal and spritual improvement of those under their charge.

With gratitude for the kindness with which my many wishes have been responded to,

Respectfully,

SARAH J. SMITH,

Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S TABLES.

REFORMATORY DEPARTMENT.

Counties from which girls were received since the opening of the Institution.

Marion	12
Wayne	3
Parke	2
Perry	1
Floyd	1
Johnson	1
Vigo	1
Total	21

CONDITION OF INMATES.

Number of orphans	8
Number of half orphans	10
Number parents separated	2
Number whose parents are living	1
Number who can not read	5
Number who read indifferently	11
Number who read pretty well	5
Number who can write	5

LIST OF CONVICTS

Remaining in the Penal Department of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, at the close of the Year ending December 31, 1873.

NAME.	COUNTY WHERE CONVICTED.	WHEN RECEIVED.	CRIME.	TERM.	WHEN SENTENCED.
Sarah Hubbard	Grant Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Murder	Life	April 15, 1856.
Mary A. Longanecker	Marion Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Murder	Life	May 20, 1865.
Sarah J. Williams	Washington Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Murder	Life	March 16, 1868.
Amanda Seibert	Marion Criminal Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Forgery	5 years	November 12, 1869.
Mary Ann Adams	Jennings Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Murder	Life	May 27, 1871.
Sarah J. Stevens	Tippecanoe Criminal Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Grand Larceny	2 years	January 22, 1872.
Mary Lewis	Marion Criminal Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Manslaughter	6 years	October 22, 1872.
Amanda Turner	Marion Criminal Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Grand Larceny	2 years	December 5, 1872.
Bridget Mulholland	Vigo Criminal Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Grand Larceny	3 years	January 9, 1873.
Nelly Walters	Vanderburg Criminal Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Grand Larceny	2 years	January 13, 1873.
Georgia King	Warrick Common Pleas Court	October 8, 1873	Grand Larceny	2 years	February 17, 1873.
Nelly Howard	Marion Criminal Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Grand Larceny	2 years	February 17, 1873.
Cynthia Gray	Vanderburg Criminal Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Murder	14 years	June 2, 1873.
Bell Evans	Marion Criminal Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Petit Larceny	1 year	June 14, 1873.
Ella Johnson	Marion Criminal Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Petit Larceny	1 year	June 14, 1873.
Fanny Hill	Marion Criminal Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Grand Larceny	3 years	July 10, 1873.
Jennie Harper	Floyd Criminal Circuit Court	October 8, 1873	Petit Larceny	1 year	April 10, 1873.
Ida Haines	Bartholomew Circuit Court	October 23, 1873	Grand Larceny	2 years	October 23, 1873.
Ellen Booker	Marion Criminal Circuit Court	October 23, 1873	Grand Larceny	3 years	October 23, 1873.
Drusilla Broaddy	Marion Criminal Circuit Court	November 18, 1873	Grand Larceny	18 months	November 14, 1873.
Bridget Hennerry	Marion Criminal Circuit Court	November 18, 1873	Grand Larceny	18 months	November 14, 1873.

ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

Steward's statement of the receipts and disbursements from July 22, 1873, to December 31, 1873, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

August 5, from State Treasury	$474 00
September 5, from State Treasury	373 33
October 18, from State Treasury	1,403 98
November 13, from State Treasury	732 00
December 15, from State Treasury	1,092 55
Total receipts	$4,075 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

July.

Provisions	$20 39	
Hay and corn	6 40	
Salaries	141 06	
		$167 85

August.

Provisions	$52 59	
Hay and corn	16 74	
Salaries	213 65	
		$282 98

September.

Provisions	$88 69	
Hay and corn	14 50	
Drugs and medicines	10 70	
Salaries	246 98	
		$360 87

October.

Provisions	$226 67	
Hay and corn	12 00	
Clothing	58 41	
Fuel and light	645 50	
Stationery and stamps	10 65	
Salaries	296 88	
		$1,250 11

November.

Provisions	$265 06	
Hay and corn	32 76	
Drugs and medicines	33 59	
Smith work	5 80	
Dispatch and stamps	3 70	
Fuel and light	194 80	
Salaries	342 00	
Clothing	37 58	
Reward for the arrest of two girls who escaped	25 00	
		$940 29

December.

Provisions	$256 22	
Clothing	47 90	
Drugs and medicines	7 20	
Brooms and hammer	8 90	
Fuel and light	239 25	
Hay and corn	10 50	
Water	70 00	
Conveying prisoners from the depot	6 00	
Discharged prisoner	15 00	
Salaries	366 99	
		$1,027 96
To balance		45 80
Total disbursements		4,075 86
January 1, 1874, to balance on hand		45 80

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AM'T.	TOTAL.
1873.			
July 22	Paid Smith & Long, groceries	$3 25	
"	Paid Hanna, Caldwell & Co., groceries	4 70	
"	Paid Becker & Schwinge, groceries	2 96	
"	Paid Danmeyer & Co., groceries	10 93	
"	Meat, $2.25; fruit, 95; milk and butter, $1.75	4 95	
"	Sarah J. Smith, one month's salary	66 66	
"	James Smith, 12 days, steward	13 33	
"	Elmira Johnson, 12 days, matron	16 67	
"	Robert Gray, engineer, 18 days	36 00	
"	Two scrubbing girls	8 40	
			$167 85
August	W. S. Bingham, flour, corn, etc	24 05	
"	Smith & Jones, groceries	16 77	
"	Becker & Schwinge, groceries	6 95	
"	Hanna, Caldwell & Co., groceries	7 58	
"	H. Coleman, meat	1 60	
"	Martin Roth, meat	2 35	
"	Wm. Ripley, groceries	10 03	
"	Sarah J. Smith, salary	66 66	
"	James Smith, salary	33 33	
"	Robert Gray, salary	60 00	
"	Elmira Johnson, salary	41 66	
"	Scrub girls	12 00	
			$282 98
September	A. Barnes, groceries	12 50	
"	Wm. I. Ripley, groceries	11 29	
"	Smith & Jones, groceries	13 39	
"	Ignatz Forger, meat	5 98	
"	Becker & Schwinge, tea, etc	8 45	
"	H. S. Bingham, flour, etc	17 11	
"	H. S. Bingham, flour, etc	16 44	
"	Potatoes, butter and fruit, (per note)	3 75	
"	VanCamp & Jackson, provisions	14 28	
"	Browning & Sloan, medicines, etc	10 70	
"	Sarah J. Smith, salary	66 66	
"	James Smith, salary	33 33	
"	Robert Gray, salary	60 00	
"	Elmira Johnson, salary	41 66	

Detailed Statement of Expenditures—Continued.

AMOUNT.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AM'T.	TOTAL.
1873.			
September...	Mattie Pray, salary	33 33	
"	Girl, salary	12 00	
			$360 87
October	Hanna, Caldwell & Co., groceries.	64 96	
"	Skillen & Sullivan, flour	53 25	
"	Ignatz Forger, meat	26 58	
"	McGuire & Gillespie, coffee, etc..	9 10	
"	Becker & Schwinge, tea, etc	7 10	
"	A. A. Barnes, provisions	22 75	
"	Bingham, hay, corn and meal	24 14	
"	C. Beck, butter, eggs and fruit	13 12	
"	E. W. Carson, pumpkins	2 40	
"	Smith & Jones, groceries	15 27	
"	Murphy & Johnson, clothing	17 86	
"	George Pea & Co., dry goods	15 55	
"	W. R. Hogshire, shoes	25 00	
"	Cobb, Branham & Co., coal	590 00	
"	Gas for the month	55 50	
"	Jesse Carmichael, stationery	7 45	
"	Two dispatches, $1.20; stamps, $2.	3 20	
"	Sarah J. Smith, salary	66 66	
"	James Smith, salary	33 33	
"	Robert Gray, salary	60 00	
"	Elmira Johnson, salary	41 66	
"	Mattie Pray, salary	33 33	
"	Two girls, cleaning house	22 00	
"	Watchman	39 90	
			$1,250 11
November 3	Butsch, Dixon & Co., coal	139 00	
"	J. Lackey, potatoes	31 00	
November 7	Thomas Rouse, apples	16 25	
"	R. S. Foster	31 91	
"	M. L. Coyner, potatoes	35 57	
November 14	A. A. Barnes, provisions	13 46	
"	G. G. Howard, hay	22 71	
November 24	Becker & Swinge, tea, etc	7 20	
"	Wiles Bro. & Co., groceries	18 35	
"	Sohl, Gibson & Co., flour and bran.	53 75	
November 25	McGuire & Gillespie, coffee	9 40	
"	Pea & Co., dry goods	5 30	
November 26	W. R. Hogshire, shoes	10 00	

Detailed Statement of Expenditures.—Continued.

AMOUNT.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AM'T.	TOTAL.
1873.			
November 26	Murphy & Johnson, dry goods...	$ 19 18	
"	Tousey & Wiggins, bacon, etc	15 80	
"	Ignatz Forger, meat	29 79	
"	Wm. Spotts, horse feed	10 05	
"	Browning & Sloan, drugs and medicines	33 59	
"	Raymond & King, blacksmiths...	5 80	
"	Bank checks and stamps	2 25	
"	Krause & Reumsdune, worsted...	3 10	
"	Sundries, (as per note)	2 55	
"	Postage stamps	1 45	
"	Gas	55 80	
"	Al. Taffe, arresting two girls who escaped	25 00	
"	Sarah J. Smith, salary	66 68	
"	James Smith, salary	33 33	
"	Robert Gray, engineer, salary	60 00	
"	Elmira Johnson, salary	41 66	
"	Mattie Pray, teacher, salary	33 33	
"	Annie Mather, assistant, salary...	15 00	
"	One girl	12 00	
"	W. W. Moore, watchman	50 00	
"	Wm. Gray, assistant engineer	30 00	
			$940 29
December 19	Cobb, Branham & Co., coal	178 25	
"	Richard & Thornburg, brooms...	6 50	
Deeember 21	McGuire & Gillespie, coffee, etc..	6 20	
December 23	Wm. Spott, corn and bran	10 50	
"	Tousey & Wiggins, bacon, etc	15 52	
"	Hanna, Caldwell & Co., groceries.	92 29	
"	John M. Davis, dried fruit	4 00	
December 26	George F. Smith, groceries	6 76	
"	W. R. Hogshire, shoes	24 15	
"	Foster & Darnall, needles, etc	5 00	
"	Fred Hergt, meat	24 13	
December 27	Sohl, Gibson & Co., flour, etc	66 50	
"	Haskitt & Morris, drugs	7 20	
"	Conveying prisoners from the depot	6 00	
"	Singer Sewing Machine Company, repairs	2 40	

Detailed Statement of Expenditures.—Continued.

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AM'T.	TOTAL.
1873.			
December 27	Discharged prisoner	$ 15 00	
"	Pettis, Dixon & Co., clothing	12 00	
"	Krause & Kiemenschmede, yarn	6 75	
"	Becker & Swinge, tea, etc	6 85	
"	Two loads of kindling wood	4 00	
"	S. J. and James Smith, salaries	100 00	
"	Engineer's salary	60 00	
"	Assistant engineer	55 00	
"	Matron, salary	41 66	
"	Teacher, salary	33 33	
"	Assistant, salary	15 00	
"	Girl, salary	12 00	
"	Watchman, salary	50 00	
"	A. A. Barnes, provisions	33 97	
"	Gas for the month	57 00	
"	Water for October, November and December	70 00	
			$1,027 96
	To balance		45 80
	Total		$4,075 86

SUMMARY.

Expended in July	$ 167 85	
Expended in August	282 98	
Expended in September	360 87	
Expended in October	1,250 11	
Expended in November	940 29	
Expended in December	1,027 96	
To balance	45 80	
		$4,075 86

I have this day paid into the State Treasury the sum of seventy-seven dollars and ninety cents ($77.90) being the amount of earnings of the prisoners so far received by me.

JAMES SMITH,
Steward.

Indianapolis, December 31, 1873.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 1, 1874.

To the Managers of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls:

GENTLEMEN: On the eighth of last October, appointed by you Physician to the Institution under your charge, it affords me pleasure to state that there has not been, thus far in the period of my service, a death; not, indeed, an immediately dangerous case of illness, among the inmates of the Reformatory. A few of the prisoners when brought from the Southern Penitentiary were convalescing from dysentery, a disease which has been quite prevalant there and this convalescence soon ended in complete recovery. In regard to other forms of disease occurring in the Institution, they have generally been malarial in character and yielded readily to treatment. The general physical condition of those in the prison department and in the other, is excellent. I can not terminate this brief report without expressing my opinion as to the great value of the Reformatory and of the admirable manner in which its affairs are conducted.

Yours respectfully,

THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M. D.
Physician to the Indiana Reformatory.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Governor of Indiana:

The undersigned, one of the members of the Board of Visitors of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, by direction, and on behalf of said Board, begs leave respectfully to report, that the Board recently visited the Reformatory and inspected the building and examined into the affairs of the Institution in the Reformatory as well as the Penal Department thereof. There are twenty prisoners in the penal department, nearly all of whom were on the opening of the Institution, on the 8th day of October last, transferred from the southern prison at Jeffersonville.

It was very gratifying to those members of the Board of Visitors who had seen some of these same women in the prison at Jeffersonville to observe how greatly their condition and surroundings have been improved by the transfer.

In the short time of less than three months they seem, judging from their appearance and deportment, to have made considerable progress towards the regaining of their own self-respect, which is the first step in the reformation of their lives and characters.

The unwomanly vice of tobacco smoking to which they were all addicted to excess, was at once prohibited on their admission to the Reformatory, and although much murmuring was for a time the result, the prisoners now seem to be reconciled to this measure of compulsory reform, and we believe it will be the forerunner of other voluntary reforms that will in not a few instances lead to a restoration of an effaced or lost womanhood. The cells and work rooms of the prisoners are comfortable and well ventilated and the women themselves are constantly under the influence of pure

womanly examples, and the best moral and religious training and influence.

There is every reason to hope and believe that not a few of the prisoners will, with such surroundings and under such influences as are now afforded them, be thoroughly reformed and fitted for usefulness in the world when they shall have regained their liberty.

It is already demonstrated that woman is competent to govern the depraved and desperate of her own sex by womanly measures and appliances without a resort to the rigorous means which are generally supposed to be necessary in prisons governed by men, and intended wholly or chiefly for male convicts.

There are, in the reformatory department, twenty-one girls whose ages range from ten to fourteen years. It is believed at least four-fifths of these can be completely reformed and become worthy members of society when they are discharged. A part of the time of each girl is employed in the school room of the Institution and a part devoted to industrial pursuits, the object being to impart the rudiments of a good elementary education, as well as industrious habits to every inmate.

The Institution has been too recently opened to say much about practical results; but thus far we have discovered nothing in its management to provoke or justify censure.

As long as there are so few inmates the expenses of the Institution must unavoidably be comparatively high, and it is to be hoped that the different counties will, in view of this, avail themselves of the advantages of the Institution by committing to its guardianship some at least, of the girls which are to be found in every community who need and are entitled to such guardianship.

It is believed that the people as yet, do not generally understand that a girl need not be an offender against the penal laws of the State to justify her committal to the guardianship of the Reformatory Department of this Institution. If the fact could be generally made known that vagrancy, or incorrigible, or vicious conduct on the part of a girl coupled with the fact that from moral depravity or otherwise her parent or guardian, is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care over her; or that she is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle or vicious life, will justify her committal to the guardianship of the Institution, it cannot be doubted that many girls, some of them mere

children, that are now on the sure road to ruin would be placed under the saving influence of the reformatory department of this Institution.

There is one defect, as the Board of Visitors believe, in the law governing the reformatory department of the Institution which ought to be remedied by amendatory legislation. We allude to that portion of the act which requires a girl to be under the age of fifteen years to justify her committal to the Reformatory Department of the Institution and which compels her discharge when she attains the age of eighteen years, whether she is reformed or not. In the judgment of the Board of Visitors, the law should be so amended as to allow the committal of girls up to the age of eighteen years, and so as to justify their detention until twenty-one years of age, if not sooner reformed. In this regard a reformatory for girls is very different from a reformatory for boys. At the age of eighteen many boys cannot be governed in a reform school without converting it into a prison and thereby destroying its reformatory character; but with girls the case is far different. We therefore submit for the consideration of your Excellency, the propriety of an amendment of the law governing the Institution such as we have suggested, to the end that the attention of the General Assembly may be directed thereto, if the suggestion should receive your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

CONRAD BAKER,

By direction and on behalf of the Board of Visitors.

December 27th, 1873.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

INDIANA

REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

FOR

WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Year Ending December 31, 1874

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1875.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

J. HENRY KAPPES, President, Indianapolis.
JOSEPH I. IRWIN, Columbus.
FRANKLIN G. ARMSTRONG, Camden.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Hon. CONRAD BAKER, Indianapolis.
Mrs. RHODA M. COFFIN, Richmond.
Mrs. ADDISON L. ROACH, Indianapolis.

SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANTS.

Mrs. SARAH J. SMITH, Superintendent.
JAMES SMITH, Steward.
Mrs. ELMIRA JOHNSON, Matron.
Miss MARTHA PRAY, Teacher.
Miss ANNIE MATHER, Assistant.
ROBERT GRAY, Engineer.
THOMAS BARNETT, Watchman.

PHYSICIAN.

Dr. THEOPHILUS PARVIN, Indianapolis.

MANAGER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA
REFORMATORY INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 31, 1874.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—In pursuance of the provisions of section eleven of the act establishing a Female Prison and Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, the undersigned, Managers of said Institution, have the honor to make and submit to you the following detailed report of their doings as such Managers and of the receipts and expenditures of said Institution, and of the results so far attained and other information relative thereto, for the year ending this day.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

At the making of the last report the Board of Managers was composed of S. A. Fletcher, jr., who served as President, Joseph I. Irwin and Franklin G. Armstrong. Mr. Fletcher resigned on the sixteenth day of July, 1874, and J. Henry Kappes was appointed, on the twenty-fourth day of the same month, to fill the vacancy, and, after qualifying, assumed the duties of a Manager. On the sixth day of August he was chosen President and has continued to act as such. The stated meetings of the Board have been held on the first Thursday of each month, at which times the claims against the Institution on account of current expenses have been approved and allowed and ordered to be paid by the Steward; the estimates

of the Superintendent for the current month have been examined and approved; and all other business requiring our attention has been disposed of.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

Hon. Conrad Baker, Mrs. Rhoda M. Coffin, and Mrs. Addison L. Roache, who were by your Excellency appointed a Board of Visitors to visit and inspect the Institution and examine as to its treatment, the employment and condition of its inmates, and the management of its affairs, including the expenditures, have continued to act as such during the past year. To enable that Board to properly discharge its duties, the members thereof have been afforded all needful facilities. The results of their several visits and investigations will be communicated to your Excellency in the report required of them by the law authorizing their appointment. We acknowledge our indebtedness to Hon. Conrad Baker for the valuable recommendations contained in the report to your Excellency submitted by him on behalf of the Board of Visitors, December 27, 1873, and published with our former report. The frequent visits of Mrs. Coffin and Mrs. Roache, during the past year, have been a source of encouragement to Mrs. Smith and their practical suggestions have been of great service to us.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

But two changes have been made in the working force of the Institution. On the sixth day of August Thomas Barnett was employed as watchman in place of W. W. Moore, and we have also dispensed with the services of the assistant engineer, William Gray. The highest number of officers and employes connected with the immediate supervision and management of the Institution has been nine. We call especial attention to the report of Dr. Parvin submitted herewith, and endorse his suggestions and recommendations.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The total expenditure on account of the buildings and grounds at the making of the last report, namely, for the period ending December 31, 1873, was ninety-seven thousand five hundred and fifty-six

dollars and fifty-eight cents ($97,556.58). This amount, as was then shown, includes the salaries of the managers and their secretary, and the payments made to watchmen employed to protect the buildings in their unfinished condition. If, as we have supposed, the salaries so paid were not chargeable to the fund appropriated for buildings and improvements, but were payable, as other salaries out of the general fund, any apparent overdraft by the Board on this account is not to be properly so considered.

During the year covered by this report, expenditures have been made as follows:

Date.	On What Account.	Amount.	Total.
February....	Carpenter work	$1,066 41	
	Painting and glazing.....	690 18	
	Iron work and slating.....	595 50	
			$2,352 09
April	Materials—two mantels.....	135 00	
	Dungeon in Reformatory..	45 00	
			180 00
July	Well and pump..	72 10	
			72 10
August.....	Repairing viaducts in cellar	89 00	
			89 00
November..	Repairs occasioned by fire..	128 71	
			128 71
	Total.....	.. ..	$2,821 90
	Add amount above given..	.....	97,556 58
	Aggregate disbursements ..	.....	$100,378 48

SALARIES OF THE BOARD.

It is provided by section thirty-seven of the act creating the Institution, that the "managers shall be allowed for their services the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, payable quarterly on the warrant of the Governor out of the treasury of the State, and no traveling expenses or other allowances shall be paid to said managers, or any of them." The entire expenditure thus

authorized would be four hundred and eighty dollars per annum. By section seven of the same act, the Board is authorized to appoint "all necessary subordinates, not exceeding a number to be fixed by the Governor, and fix their respective salaries." The amount of clerical labor incidental to a full and permanent showing of "the doings of the managers, and of the receipts and expenditures of the Institution," required by the original act, and by the act approved February 13, 1873, necessitated the employment of a secretary residing in the capital to assist the Board, and aid in its official communication with yourself and the several officers of State named in the acts. For these needed services, we have authorized the payment of three hundred dollars per annum. This makes a total expenditure on account of the Board of Managers of seven hundred and eighty dollars. Disbursements have been made by the Auditor of State on these accounts during the year ending this day, in the sum of nine hundred and forty-one dollars and two cents.

ESTIMATES FOR FURNITURE.

The total amount drawn under the first and second estimates for furnishing the Institution was shown by our last report, as follows:

July 31, 1873, first estimate	$5,674 17
December 11, 1873, second estimate	2,091 90
Total	$7,766 07

On the fifteenth day of April, 1874, in pursuance of the requirements of the second section of the supplemental act, the Board submitted to the Auditor of State a communication showing that a further part of the Institution was then ready to be furnished, and setting out an itemized estimate of the articles needed for that purpose, with the estimated cost of each item or article, which estimate was verified by the oath of the President of the Board, and required the sum of one thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars. Upon the submission of this estimate, the Board constituted by the act, composed of your Excellency, the Secretary of State, and the Treasurer of State, authorized the Auditor of State so to do, and he caused a warrant to be issued to the President of the Board for the amount asked, and the same was paid. We have placed to the

credit of the State the sum of $398.07, mentioned in our last report as derived from sale of a range to the officers of the Blind Asylum. The aggregate chargeable to the Institution on account of furnishing is thus made nine thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and fourteen cents.

ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

As required by the third section of the supplemental act, the Superintendent, at the commencement of each month, has prepared and verified by her affirmation an estimated itemized statement in writing of the amounts required to meet the current expenses of the Institution during the month, setting forth in each the number of inmates in each of the departments of the Institution and, also, the number of officers and persons employed therein on the first day of the month. These several estimates were presented to the Auditor of State and by him submitted to the Board consisting of your Excellency, the Secretary of State and Treasurer of State and were by it approved and allowed, the Auditor of State being directed in writing so to do, drawing his warrant for the amounts thereof and the Treasurer of State paying the same to the Superintendent. An account of these proceedings which is required to be kept and preserved by the Auditor of State will afford more complete information. We respectfully refer your Excellency to the first of the tables accompanying the report of the Superintendent, which is a summary of the statements and estimates made during the year. The "account of current expenses" kept by the Steward and reported to the Board of Managers, a copy of which is submitted herewith, will afford a clear view of the management of the financial affairs of the Institution and the disbursement of all moneys paid to the Superintendent for that purpose.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS.

As required by section four of the supplemental act, the Board of Managers and Superintendent, at the close of the six months ending June 30, 1874, made their itemized reports to the Auditor of State of the expenditures of money drawn from the treasury under the provisions of sections two and three of the act. They are substantially the same as contained in this report. A further report

has been made to him for the six months ending December 31, 1874. The record of proceedings required to be kept by him will more fully show the particulars thereof.

EARNINGS OF THE CONVICTS.

The amounts derived from the labor of the convicts have been comparatively small. The Steward paid into the treasury for the six months ending December 31, 1873, as shown by our last report, seventy-seven dollars and ninety cents; for the six months ending June 30, 1874, four hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy cents; and for the six months ending this day, seven hundred and one dollars and seventy cents. These amounts have been the proceeds of the washing and ironing, knitting and sewing done by the convicts. The labor of the girls in the reformatory department has not yet been made remunerative, but is made a useful agent in their discipline and education.

APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

By the last report of the Board, under this head, there is shown to have been standing to the credit of the Institution, at the close of the year ending December 31, 1873, as the residue of the several appropriations in its behalf, the sum of $2,443 42

Add earnings paid into the treasury, by the Steward, December 31, 1873	77 90
Add third allowance for furniture	1,816 00
Add earnings for six months ending June 30, 1874	425 70
Add twelve allowances for current expenses	12,879 85
Add salaries accrued under section 37	941 02
Add earnings for six months ending December 31, 1874	701 70
Total	$19,285 59

Disbursements have been made by the Auditor of State during the year as follows:

On account of buildings and grounds	$2,821 90
On account of furniture	1,816 00
On account of current expenses	12,879 85
On account of salaries of Board	941 02
Total	$18,458 77

Balance in the treasury to the credit of the Institution, $826.82.

RECAPITULATION.

APPROPRIATIONS, Allowances and Receipts from all other sources to the credit of the Institution, from May 13, 1869, to December 31, 1874.

By Act of May 13, 1869	$50,000.00
By Act of February 3, 1873	50,000 00
By allowances for furniture	9,582 07
By sale of range	398 07
By allowances for current expenses, 1873	4,075 86
By allowances for current expenses, 1874	12,879 85
By salaries accrued	941 02
By earnings of convicts	1,205 30
Total	$129,082 17

DISBURSEMENTS from May 13, 1869, to December 31, 1874.

On account of buildings	$100,378 48
On account of furniture	9,980 14
On account of current expenses, 1873	4,075 86
On account of current expenses, 1874	12,879 85
On account of salaries, 1874	941 02
Total	$128,255 25
Balance	$826 82

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES OF INMATES.

As required by section thirty-one of the act of May 13, 1869, the Board, with your approval, has estimated and determined "the actual expense per annum of clothing and subsisting an infant committed to the reformatory department of the Institution," and has fixed the amount thereof at one hundred and eighty-two dollars. One-half of the cost of keeping an infant is required to be paid by the county from which she may be committed. In accordance with the requirements of section thirty-two, the Superintendent of the Institution has prepared and delivered to the Treasurer of State for transmission by him to the Auditor of the proper county, her certified statement in detail of the amount due from the county on account of the expenses which it is liable to pay for the clothing and subsistence of girls committed therefrom, under the provisions of the act. A detailed statement of the several accounts so transmitted for collection, is made an exhibit to the report of the Superintendent and shows the aggregate amount due the State on this account December 1, 1874, to have been $5,346 63.

DISCHARGE OF CONVICTS.

The discharge of convicts from the Penal Department has been governed by the general statutes in force on that subject. So far in the history of the Institution, none have been discharged by reason of the expiration of term of imprisonment, but women who had been transferred from the Prison, South. In the opinion of the Board, they had by their commitment to that prison and service there acquired a right to the gateage, or money allowed on discharge by section seventeen of the act governing the Prison and, therefore, the sum of fifteen dollars has been paid to each convict who has been finally discharged. If there is no express authority for the allowance to every other convict so discharged, it is an unfortunate omission, and we ask that such authority as may be necessary, be given by law, that no unfair discrimination exist against the female convicts.

DISCHARGE OF GIRLS.

It is provided, by section twenty, that all commitments to the Penal Department shall be until the infants committed respectively

attain the age of eighteen years; and all commitments to the Reformatory Department until they respectively attain the age of eighteen years, unless sooner discharged from either Department by authority of the Board of Managers or otherwise.

Section twenty-seven declares that the Board of Managers may provide, by general regulations, for the discharge of girls committed to the Reformatory Department, such discharge to be made by the Superintendent, with the approval of the Board. The Board has adopted the ticket-of-leave system for the government of the Beformatory Department. When, in the opinion of the Superintendent, it becomes proper for a girl to be allowed an opportunity to again make her way in the world, the Board grants to her a discharge conditional upon her good behavior. She thus remains a ward of the Institution, without expense to it, and may be returned at any time upon her giving evidence of a want of reformation, or a lapse from good behavior, without a new commitment.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The results thus far attending this Institution, both in the Penal and Reformatory Department, have been highly gratifying; but, in order to insure its continued success, we earnestly recommend the following much-needed improvements, viz:

The building of a fire cistern capable of containing one thousand barrels of water;

The building of cisterns for rain water with a capacity of two thousand barrels;

The purchase and adjustment of pipes to conduct the water from the roof to the cisterns;

The digging of trenches for pipes and fitting the same and other necessary plumbing work;

The building of cess-pool to house sewer;

The building of stable and carriage house;

The building of dwelling house and gate lodge for engineer and watchman;

The construction of a picket fence six feet high to surround the entire ground, including the painting of the same;

The construction of a brick sewer extension from its present termination to the west line of the State grounds;

The grading of the entire lot by filling up the slough and leveling off the high ground;

The paving with brick of the rear yard and the walks around the building, and the approaches thereto;

The grading and graveling of walks and carriage ways;

The preparing of a vegetable garden;

The planting of suitable shade trees and shrubs;

The sodding and sowing in grass that portion of the grounds not used for garden.

We also recommend the purchase of such necessary articles as will facilitate the system of labor required in the reformation of young girls; also, the purchase of two champion fire extinguishers.

In order to secure these very necessary improvements and purchases, we request of the coming Legislature an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we desire to congratulate the people of Indiana and your Excellency, as our Chief Magistrate, upon the existence, within our borders, of an Institution so thoroughly illustrative of the progress of the age; more especially of those humane ideas which Christianity and philanthropic science are diffusing throughout the world. Every thoughtful person will readily concede that prisons for women should be entirely separate from those for men, and that they should be wholly in charge of female officers; yet, nowhere else in the United States is this the case. The beneficient effects of such an arrangement, however, are forcibly illustrated in the penal department of this reformatory; and here we can not commend too highly the wise, dignified and prudent management of the matron in charge, Mrs. Elmira Johnson. Uniting, as she does, womanly kindness and sympathy with great firmness and skill in governing, the best results have been attained through her influence.

The secular school of the reformatory department, taught by Miss Martha Pray, deserves special notice. Close observation of the methods pursued in the instruction of the little waifs thrown off from the scum of society, as well as of the older girls who have been led astray, convinces us that improvement, not only intellectual, but moral, is the prime object of their constant training. Great energy, patience and perseverance are required to adapt instruction to all the various grades of intellect and perverted

habits of thought and feeling found among this class of pupils; yet the success which has thus far attended the labor of Miss Pray sufficiently attest her capability for the work.

Mrs. Sarah J. Smith and her worthy companion, James Smith, seem to have been highly gifted by nature for the positions they occupy. Possessing wonderful power to control, and at the same time imbued with a lofty religious enthusiasm, Mrs. Smith, as Superintendent, exercises an elevating and harmonizing influence in both departments of the Institution. Even the most reckless and abandoned characters, who have been accustomed to resist authority until perfectly hardened and desperate, soon yield to the firm discipline exercised by her, and become apparently thoroughly transformed in feeling and purpose. Many instances of hopeful reformation might be cited, where those who entered the Institution almost totally depraved have left it to re-enter society as useful and worthy members. In short, a most important work is being accomplished by the officers of this Reformatory, both in the salutary discipline of those confined for crime, and the reclamation of young girls from the paths of sin, a work which will tell on the generations to come, and which will be a credit to the name of Indiana and tend to place her in the foremost rank among her sister States.

The Board has learned with regret that there is among the citizens of the State an ignorance of even the existence of this Institution, much more of its policy, and yet more of its need of encouragement and aid in its pioneer work of prison reform. Many administrative and judicial officers charged with duties towards it have been found deficient in information as to its location and the mode of commitment of persons to its care. We trust that, by means of this and our former reports, and the suggestions which your Excellency may be pleased to lay before the Legislature, it will be given that prominent place in the minds and hearts of the people of the State which its mission demands.

Respectfully submitted.

J. HENRY KAPPES,

JOSEPH I. IRWIN,

F. G. ARMSTRONG,

Managers.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls:

In submitting to you the report of the Institution, I feel that it is only by comparison that we can judge of the true merits of any reform and the contrast in our present inmates with what they were on their arrival from Jeffersonville is most striking. Degraded in every sense of the word; now, forming a well organized family, orderly and quiet at their meals, treating each other with respect, conducting their own prayer meetings, working willingly and cheerfully and in no case making the dungeon necessary. The result fully proves that a prison can be made a reformatory and while there is no diminution of the penalty inflicted by the law, yet a prisoner may learn the important lesson of self-control, virtue, honesty and industry and, above all, repentance, which will bring her back to the Father's fold, and, if Heaven rejoices at the scene, surely it ought to claim our care on earth. It is not expected that all will be reclaimed, but we confidently believe that a large proportion will be restored to society, who, I am glad to state, have become aroused to the fact that it is just as necessary to reclaim a prisoner as to punish, for 'tis but a few years in most cases ere they are again thrown into our midst.

The prisoners have been employed at washing and ironing, knitting and sewing. We have no machinery to facilitate the work except the latter, thinking it best for them to learn those much-needed branches of labor thoroughly by hand, hoping it may help them to get homes when their time expires. I can not speak too highly of the co-operation of the Young Men's Christian Association whose labors from Sabbath to Sabbath have been greatly blessed.

As our model prison freely admits the cheering rays of the sun to the lonely cell, so have they labored to enlighten the darkened mind with the rays of Divine truth.

The reformatory has been better patronized than we expected, and the rapid progress made in their studies by a majority of them, proves that it is not the low and ignorant alone, that needs the restraining influence of the Institution. The large number of orphans left homeless and friendless to battle with the temptations of life, and the still larger number of half orphans, is a sad reflection that second marriages too often prove disastrous and throw a large class of girls without necessary care and restraints, for which the State has so wisely provided. We willingly admit that it is no light task to take the ungovernable and vicious from a life of idleness and crime, and by firmness and Christian kindness, make them obedient and industrious, restoring the victims of neglect to virtue and usefulness. Yet who can witness the change without gratitude to Him who came to seek and save the lost?

All the girls attend school half the day; the other is devoted to household duties in rotation with knitting, sewing, etc., hoping to qualify them for lives of usefulness. As idleness is the greatest barrier to successful reform, with our increasing numbers, we feel the want of some branch of industry to keep them employed.

The library so kindly presented by the President of the Board, S. A. Fletcher, has been highly appreciated and is doing a good work by encouraging a taste for profitable reading.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to record that the assistants in both departments have labored most faitfully to make the Institution a blessing to those committed to our care.

With gratitude to our Father in Heaven for His preserving care, and many thanks for your continued kindness, I remain yours, respectfully,

SARAH J. SMITH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S TABLES.

SUMMARY of monthly itemized statements and estimates made to the Auditor of State under section 3 of the supplemental act, approved February 3, 1873, for the year ending December 31, 1874:

Months.	Number of Inmates.			Officers and Employes.	Amount Required.
	Penal Dept.	Ref't'ry Dept.	Total.		
January 1	20	22	42	8	$882 00
February 1	20	31	51	8	1,094 54
March 1	21	41	62	8	1,061 00
April 1	21	46	67	8	1,041 50
May 1	23	54	77	8	1,121 61
June 1	21	63	84	8	1,222 70
July 1	23	68	91	9	987 00
August 1	23	72	95	9	1,025 00
September 1	27	78	105	9	1,106 00
October 1	27	85	112	9	1,251 84
November 1	29	84	113	9	1,078 33
December 1	30	93	123	9	1,008 33
Total					$12,879 85

Reformatory Department.

CONDITION OF INMATES.

Number of orphans	34
Number of half-orphans	48
Number parents living	6
Number parents separated	4
	92

EDUCATION.

Number who could not read on entering	28
Number who could read imperfectly	26
Number who could read and write	83
	92

PRESENT CONDITION OF SCHOOL.

Number in first reader	7
Number in second reader	15
Number in third reader	29
Number in fourth reader	29
Number in fifth reader	10
Number in writing	80
Number in oral arithmetic	30
Number in written arithmetic	38
Number in geography	40
Number in grammar	20
Number in physiology	8
Number in drawing	5

COUNTIES FROM WHICH RECEIVED.

Allen	4
Bartholomew	2
Decatur	1
Floyd	1
Grant	2
Johnson	1

Jay	1
Kosciusko	2
Marion	39
Miami	1
Putnam	1
Parke	2
Perry	1
Tippecanoe	1
Vanderburgh	10
Vigo	8
Wabash	1
Wayne	22
Total	100

Penal Department.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH PRISONERS ARE SENT.

Bartholomew	1
Clarke	1
Dubois	1
Floyd	2
Grant	1
Jennings	1
Marion	14
Vanderburgh	3
Vigo	5
Washington	1
Warrick	1
Tippecanoe	1
Total	32

EDUCATION.

Number who could not read on entering	17
Number who could read and write	13
Number attending evening school	20

TERMS OF SENTENCE.

For life	6
For fourteen years	1
For six years	1
For three years	4
For two years	17
For one and one-half years	2
For one year	1
	32

STATEMENT of the amounts due the State of Indiana from the several counties from which girls have been committed to the Reformatory Department for the period ending December 1, 1874, on account of the expense of their clothing and subsistence:

Marion county	$2,074 64
Wayne county	1,133 57
Vigo county	584 37
Vanderburgh county	359 76
Allen county	116 50
Perry county	116 78
Floyd county	115 95
Parke county	108 51
Johnson county	102 20
Kosciusko county	62 64
Wabash county	37 36
Miami county	50 50
Putnam county	22 81
Grant county	234 09
Bartholomew county	192 05
Jay county	34 90
Total	$5,346 63

ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements by the Superintendent during the year ending December 31, 1874:

DISBURSEMENTS BY MONTHS.

January.

Provisions	$293 15	
Clothing	31 18	
Fuel and light	222 00	
Sewing machine repairs	3 20	
Corn	23 25	
Sundries	2 60	
Stamps	2 00	
Salaries	351 99	
		$929 37

February.

Provisions	$236 72	
Clothing	22 40	
Fuel and light	194 65	
Drugs and medicine	10 60	
Postage and stamps	7 25	
Saddler and smith work	10 45	
Escape two girls, reformatory	10 00	
Hack hire	2 00	
Sundries	2 50	
Hay	16 72	
Salaries	451 99	
Water	48 62	
Brooms	6 25	
		$1,020 15

March.

Provisions	297 88	
Clothing	56 90	
Drugs and medicine	21 82	
Fuel and light	247 01	
Stamps and dispatch	2 75	
Water	49 65	
Sundries	2 80	
Cement	2 25	
Hack and car expenses	4 00	
Convict discharged	15 00	
Straw	5 00	
Salaries	351 99	
		$1,057 05

April.

Provisions	$346 18	
Clothing	135 20	
Hay	27 94	
Light and water	67 50	
Postage stamps	3 10	
Draining, etc	29 75	
Brooms and lime	3 90	
Escape, two girls, reformatory	10 00	
Convict discharged	15 00	
Salaries	451 99	
		$1,090 56

May.

Provisions	$330 18	
Clothing	83 58	
Fuel and light	123 95	
Smith work	5 45	
Drugs and medicine	22 50	
Stamps	2 95	
Sundries	4 45	
Water	41 85	
Discharge prisoners	30 00	
Salaries	361 99	
Repairs on machinery and premises	130 67	
		$1,137 57

June.

Provisions	$243 18	
Clothing	71 23	
Fuel and light	384 20	
Repairs on the premises	80 02	
Sundries	7 65	
Water	42 30	
Stationery	11 27	
Salaries	351 99	
		$1,191 84

July.

Provisions	$333 59	
Clothing	57 75	
Letter box and stamps	6 15	
Drugs and medicine	41 91	
Painting wagon	25 65	
Road and fence repairing	6 50	
Smith work and sundries	6 05	
Fuel and light	37 40	
Stationery	15 47	
Salaries	464 99	
		$995 46

August.

Provisions	$393 47	
Clothing	123 16	
Earthenware	16 52	
Stove and repairs	13 70	
Fuel and water	110 95	
Stamps	2 88	
Escaped girl	6 50	
Salaries	364 99	
Mowing pasture	6 55	
		$1,038 72

September.

Provisions	$407 59	
Clothing	125 75	
Fuel	27 10	
Stationery and printing	24 20	
Stamps	5 51	
Sundries	3 35	
Horse feed	4 00	
Salaries	365 00	
		$962 50

October.

Provisions	$549 20	
Clothing	99 02	
Drugs and medicine	50 88	
Glazing and painting	12 00	
Pump and repairs	20 00	
Hardware	32 58	
Letter box and stamps	6 15	
Smith work and lime	3 40	
Water and light	87 45	
Salaries	473 33	
		$1,334 01

November.

Provisions	$388 07	
Clothing	87 10	
Draining and repairs	11 25	
Hay and corn	41 30	
Fuel and light	36 60	
Stationery and stamps	9 88	
Water	43 20	
Discharged convict	15 00	
Earthenware, etc.	7 20	
Salaries	373 33	
		$1,012 93

December.

Provisions	$375 89	
Clothing	74 29	
Drugs and medicine	31 04	
Hardware	17 55	
Earthenware	8 00	
Water	29 25	
Fuel and light	246 50	
Printing and stamps	15 25	
Repairs	53 05	
Sundries	2 05	
Salaries	373 33	
Two discharged prisoners	30 00	
		$1,256 20
Total disbursements		$13,026 36
Overpaid		100 71

SUMMARY of receipts and disbursements on account of current expenses for the year ending December 31, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

1874.	
January 1, Balance from December 31, 1873	$45 80
January 1, Received from the State	882 00
February 7, Received from the State	1,094 54
March 6, Received from the State	1,061 00
April 3, Received from the State	1,041 50
May 6, Received from the State	1,121 61
June 9, Received from the State	1,222 70
July 3, Received from the State	987 00
August 25, Received from the State	1,025 00
September 21, Received from the State	1,106 00
October 23, Received from the State	1,251 84
November 21, Received from the State	1,078 33
December 10, Received from the State	1,008 33
December 31, To balance	100 71
	$13,026 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

1874.	
January expenses	$929 37
February expenses	1,020 15
March expenses	1,057 05
April expenses	1,090 56
May expenses	1,137 57
June expenses	1,191 84
July expenses	995 46
August expenses	1,038 72
September expenses	962 50
October expenses	1,334 01
November expenses	1,012 93
December expenses	1,256 20
Total	$13,026 36
1875.	
January 1. By balance	100 71

EXPENDITURES FOR FURNISHING.

For the six months ending June 30, 1874, as shown by report to the Auditor of State	$3,714 61	
For the six months ending December 31, 1874, as shown by report to the Auditor of State	391 24	
		$4,105 85
For the period ending December 31, 1873, as shown by report to the Auditor of State		5,874 83
Aggregate of expenditures		$9,980 68
Aggregate of receipts		$9,980 14
Amount overpaid		54

EARNINGS OF CONVICTS

AMOUNTS received for work done by the inmates during each month of the year, ending December 31, 1874.

1874			
January.	For washing	44 85	
February.	For washing.....	76 20	
March.	For washing.....	72 10	
April.	For washing	62 50	
May.	For washing	114 00	
June.	For washing.....	92 35	
July.	For washing.....	131 50	
August.	For washing.....	97 35	
September.	For washing	102 85	
October.	For washing	94 95	
November.	For washing.....	107 85	
December.	For washing.....	77 60	
December.	For knitting, sewing, etc	53 30	
			$1,127 40

PAYMENTS into the State Treasury:

July 3.	Paid State Treasurer.....	$425 70	
December 31.	Paid State Treasurer.....	701 70	
			$1,127 40

For each of these payments, I have received and now submit to the Board the quietus of the Auditor of State, showing that said amounts have been credited to the Female Prison Fund.

JAMES SMITH,
Steward.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 31, 1874.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 26, 1874.

To the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls—

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting you my annual report it gives me pleasure to state that while there have been many cases of sickness in the Reformatory during the year, none has been fatal; and that the general health of the inmates is now good. Early in the spring some sickness occurred, obviously the result of defective drainage. The cause was removed and the effect soon ceased. Somewhat later in the season other cases of illness, chiefly among the children, were attributed to certain articles of diet, and the importance of replacing such articles by milk was presented the proper authority. To this presentation a prompt and favorable response was given, and very soon all the inmates were secured a daily supply of milk, a food so valuable especially for the young. Recently I vaccinated seventy-five, all who either had never been vaccinated at all, or else presented any doubt as to the protective power of previous vaccination. Two matters permit me to refer to because of future relations to the health of the inmates, and for the prevention of disease, which, indeed, is a higher function of the physician than the prescribing of medicines.

FIRST. Suitably and safely enclosing the whole or a portion of the grounds in order to secure ample space for free and frequent outdoor exercise. The importance of fresh air and sunshine, with bodily exercise therein, especially for the young, can scarcely be exaggerated. Provision, such as suggested, will be still more urgently demanded when the Institution is filled to its utmost capacity, as it probably will be within two or three years.

SECOND. A suitable disposition of the animal *excreta* which now find their way into a small and sluggish streamlet in a ravine in the rear of the building. How far such matter decomposing under a summer sun, is *ordinarily* injurious to health, no difference how offensive to sight and smell, may admit of discussion. Bad odors are not necessarily connected with causes of disease. Nevertheless, in certain conditions, such decomposition may load the air with the germs of a swift and terrible malady, and, at any rate, the contamination of drinking water with the products of tissue-waste has been proved time and again the cause of dangerous sickness.

Possibly three of the various methods of disposing of animal *excreta* are here available. *First.* Cess-pools might be constructed and these emptied, when required, by the "odorless method" now coming in such general use. *Second.* Tanks might be connected with the waste-pipes of the Reformatory, receiving all the "washings," which, by the addition of certain chemicals, could be deprived of at least a part of their unpleasant odor, and the solid portion converted into *poudrette*, while the clear water would flow off. I need not suggest that thus one of the most valuable of fertilizers would be obtained, and a great law of nature that demands returning to the soil certain salts which are essential for vegetable growth, be obeyed. The time is surely coming in all our large cities, as it has in many European cities, when the various products of animal decomposition, and especially when animal *excreta* will no longer be cast into rivers to be there lost or to be borne to the sea, but will be carefully saved to fertilize the ground and secure abundant harvests. *Third.* A sewer might be constructed to connect ultimately with the main sewer of Indianapolis. The latter will probably be completed as far as Noble street next summer, and soon then the demands of the increasing population east of that boundary, of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and of the Arsenal, may require its further extension until brought within three or four squares of the Reformatory. Considering the many interests that would be benefited by such extension, individual property owners, the city, the State, and the United States, possibly the expenses might be divided so that while the aggregate cost would be great, the part devolving upon each might be easily borne.

Permit another suggestion, though not as to a matter belonging to the office with which you have honored me. Among the children in the reform department there will be found some possessing a natural talent, a special fitness or aptitude for modes of industry that

are more productive, receiving higher remuneration than sewing, knitting, washing, ironing, and chair work. Might not the State that has temporarily provided a home and a school for these homeless, or worse than homeless, friendless, and untaught ones, snatching some from the very jaws of physical and moral ruin, go a step farther, acting generously for them, wisely for herself, by giving those who manifest an undoubted talent or fitness for some special and remunerative work, at least a commencement in the education for such work? Bookkeeping, music teaching, telegraphing, drawing and painting, picture coloring, and engraving are among the occupations for which many of these could be more or less thoroughly prepared. And such knowledge and skill would do much to secure their possessors from some of the perils and temptations to which a homeless and friendless girl is exposed.

Furthermore, were such a plan successfully executed something would be done toward the solution of a question which is a vital one in all large cities and in all densely populated countries, and which will press upon us with the increase of population, viz., remunerative work for women who need and desire it, lucrative labor for those who are crowded out, or from other cause, can not engage in the ordinary fields of female industry. The reference to special talent, or fitness for particular work has been made, not from a general knowledge, but from actual observation of individual cases in the Reformatory. There are children here whose talents if properly cultivated, children if helped to grow in the special direction their natures seem to demand, could be rendered independent of all aid hereafter, and capable of lucrative work.

Soliciting your consideration of these suggestions, and hoping they may meet your approval,

I am yours, respectfully,

THEOPHILUS PARVIN.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

To His Excellency THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Governor of Indiana:

The undersigned, by direction and on behalf of "The Board of Visitors of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls," respectfully reports: That said Board recently visited and inspected the Institution and found that the management thereof continues to be worthy of commendation. The statistics and the details of the workings of the Institution fully appearing in the reports of the officers thereof, it is not deemed necessary to enter into particulars in this report, especially as the Board of Visitors has no suggestions to make not contained in their last report, to which reference is made.

Respectfully submitted.

CONRAD BAKER.

JANUARY 25, 1875.

FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

INDIANA

REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

FOR

WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Year Ending December 31, 1875

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1876.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

J. H. KAPPES, President, Indianapolis.
FRANKLIN G. ARMSTRONG, Camden.
JOHN A. FINCH, Indianapolis.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Mrs. RHODA M. COFFIN, Richmond.
Mrs. A. L. ROACHE, Indianapolis.

SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANTS.

Mrs. SARAH J. SMITH, Superintendent.
JAMES SMITH, Steward.
Mrs. ELMINA L. JOHNSON, Matron and Assistant Superintendent.
Miss MARTHA PRAY, Teacher.
Miss LIBBIE SHAW, Housekeeper.
Miss MARY DAVIDSON, Industrial Teacher.
ROBERT GRAY, Engineer.
THOMAS BARNETT, Watchman.

PHYSICIAN.

Dr. THEOPHILUS PARVIN, Indianapolis.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA
REFORMATORY INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.
INDIANAPOLIS, January 1, 1876.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—The Board of Managers of this Institution respectfully submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1875.

At the making of the last report, the Board was constituted of J. H. Kappes, Joseph I. Irwin and Franklin G. Armstrong. On the 29th day of March last, John A. Finch succeeded Mr. Irwin. No other change has occurred. Mr. Kappes has continued to act as President. The stated meetings of the Board have been held at the Institution on the first Thursday of the month, when the business requiring attention has been carefully transacted. The number of subordinate officers and employes entrusted with the immediate supervision and management of the affairs of the Institution is eight, namely, Superintendent, Steward, Matron, Teacher, Housekeeper, Sewing Teacher, Engineer and Watchman. The Board has also had the valuable services of Dr. Theophilus Parvin as physician to the inmates of the Institution. A copy of the reports made to the Board by the Superintendent, Steward and Physician is submitted herewith.

The last Legislature, after considering the recommendations made in the report of the Board and gaining information by a visit of the appropriate committee to the Institution, granted a further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the prosecution of the much-needed improvements which were suggested as essential to the completion

of the building for the purpose for which it was designed. The work of putting in order and fencing the grounds has occupied the past season and has occasioned the larger part of the expenditures.

As a necessary part of these improvements, the Board joined in a petition to the Common Council of the city of Indianapolis, for the grading of Randolph street, which forms the western boundary of the grounds. The improvement was ordered by the Council, and executed by Bernard Hammill, contractor. Having first procured an opinion of the Attorney General that it would be proper to do so, the Board allowed the claim of the contractor for so much of the contract price as was estimated by the City Civil Engineer to be chargeable to the State, and it was paid. The Board then undertook and has carried forward to completion the grading of the entire lot by filling up the slough and leveling off the high ground. Much labor and consequent expense were necessary to accomplish this part of the improvements, but the change in the appearance of the grounds will testify to the success which has been achieved. A substantial wooden picket fence has been constructed upon the east and south lines of the lot, and an iron fence is about completed for erection upon the north and west lines. Four large rain water cisterns of a capacity of 2,229 barrels and two filters have been constructed in the ground immediately adjacent to the building. Contracts have also been made for sodding the slopes and other portions of the ground not used for a garden, and the work has been partially done. Arrangements have also been made for the construction of a perfect system of sewerage leading from the building northward and connecting with that already built by the city. The drives and carriage ways have been laid out and graded with care, and are to be paved in a durable and economical manner.

The expenditures thus far made from the appropriation, as will appear from a reference to the certificates, requisitions and warrants on file in the Treasury Department, have been as follows:

June.	Grading grounds	$800 00
July.	Grading grounds	255 00

August.	Grading grounds		751 99
September.	Old indebtedness for steam heating apparatus and gas fitting	445 78	
	Grading grounds	1,318 37	
			1,764 15
October.	Old indebtedness for steam heating apparatus, etc	875 93	
	Grading grounds	1,263 18	
			2,139 11
November.	Civil Engineer	788 00	
	Grading the grounds	2,720 17	
	Wooden fence	773 28	
	Cisterns	921 61	
	Sewerage and bridge	354 94	
			,558 00
December.	Iron fence	1,000 00	
	Filtering cisterns	270 00	
	Civil Engineer	144 00	
	Painting wooden fence	737 27	
	Grading the grounds	1,502 07	
	Improving Randolph street	1,111 02	
	Sodding the grounds	250 40	
	Block pavement	800 00	
			5,814 76
	Total		$17,083 01
	Balance unexpended		7,916 99
	Appropriation		$25,000 00

The aggregate of disbursements on this account, shown by the last report, was $100,378.48. Adding the amount above given, the total expenditure at this date is made $117,461.49.

The amounts necessary for the payment of the current expenses of the Institution for the months of January, February and March were estimated, allowed and paid to the Superintendent, as before, under authority of the permanent appropriation contained in the supplemental act of Febraury 3, 1873. The legislature, having been informed of the annual expense of supporting the Institution,

made a special appropriation of twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars for the year 1875, which became available for the April expenses, and has been since used. The accounts of the Institution are therefore kept with the treasury upon the basis of the fixed special appropriations in its favor. The bills of account for each month are examined, and allowed by the Board at its first meeting thereafter; a copy of the record of allowance is certified to the Auditor of State, and upon it the Superintendent makes requisition for a warrant for the exact amount necessary for their payment. The account of current expenses prepared by the Steward, a copy of which is submitted herewith, exhibits the several amounts received and paid during the year.

The labor of the convicts has been but slightly remunerative. A statement of the amount collected for washing during each month of the year is given by the Steward. A part of this amount has been again applied on the account of current expenses. The residue is held by the Superintendent as a contingent fund.

The transactions of the Institution with the State Treasury during the year may be briefly exhibited as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

Balance January 1, 1875	$826 82
Allowances for current expenses	4,531 16
Salaries of managers accrued	200 00
Appropriation for improvements	25,000 00
Appropriation for current expenses	27,500 00
Total	$58,057 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of improvements	$17,083 01	
On account of current expenses	19,039 30	
On account of salaries	550 00	
Total		$36,672 31
Unexpended balance		$21,385 67

This balance consists of:

For improvements	$7,916 99
For current expenses	13,468 68
Total	$21,385 67

As required by section thirty-one of the act of May 13, 1869, the Board has estimated and determined "the actual expense per annum of clothing and subsisting an infant committed to the Reformatory Department of the Institution," and has fixed the amount thereof at one hundred and eighty-two dollars.

In conclusion we beg to say the results attained by this institution during the past year, both in the penal and reformatory departments, have been abundantly gratifying. The various officers employed have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties and have labored harmoniously together to secure the best good of those committed to their charge. The discipline exercised has been mild and seasonable, yet firm; consequently there have been but few cases of insubordination. Regular systematic labor we believe to be a very important auxiliary in any system of reformation for young girls, or older criminals, but hitherto the means for the accomplishment of this object have not been altogether adequate. It has been found somewhat difficult to procure just the class of employment suited to the circumstances of female prisoners and of the older girls in the Reformatory. A pioneer institution of only three years' standing, time has been required to perfect all the arrangements necessary in order to compass the various objects to be attained. We hope during the present year to introduce such branches of industry as can be systematically pursued by each and every inmate and that hereafter no girl will be considered thoroughly reformed and competent to make her way in the world until she has been taught the practice of the ordinary arts of domestic life and can, therefore, if in good health, make herself useful in some one of its various departments.

There has been great improvement in the general conduct of the institution since its commencement, and the managers feel greatly indebted to your Excellency for the interest you have manifested and the support you have given in the accomplishment of their plans, and we believe that the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls will hereafter prove to be one of the brightest ornaments of your administration.

Respectfully submitted.

J. HENRY KAPPES,
F. G. ARMSTRONG,
JNO. A. FINCH,
Board of Managers.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers:

In presenting the third annual report, it is most gratifying to state that the moral and religious influence so marked in the past has, with our increasing family, steadily progressed. Our position is felt to be one of no small responsibility, whether in rescuing the little waif of misfortune, against whom all doors seem to be closed, in striking contrast with the over-indulged and incorrigible, the orphan, or the one having a step-parent, which class, sad experience teaches us, is the one most demanding our sympathy, as these are most frequently thrown upon the world, to be led captive by some designing man who robs her of her virtue ere she knows its value, and too soon she becomes the pest of society—betrayed herself, in pure revenge seeks to betray others, and at the same time spreading disease and immorality wherever she goes. Experience teaches that these require peculiar tact, patience and forbearance, ere they are brought under the softening but powerful influence of religion, which can alone redeem the lost, and cheering is the thought: Jesus came to save such as these. Well may Indiana be proud of the provision she has made for their rescue, when we read the startling statistics collected by Dr. Harris, from the State of New York, of the degradation, prostitution, idiocy and crime resulting from one neglected waif.

We have an excellent school in which many have made rapid progress. All attend school a part of the day, after which they are engaged in glove making, sewing, knitting, washing, ironing, or the duties pertaining to housekeeping. All are required to attend religious exercises morning and evening, and often are we surprised to hear children so young, whose religious advantages have been so limited, manifest such an appeeciation of the love of Jesus. One writes to her mother: "I never thought I could find

a friend so near, so dear and so ready to help as Jesus." Another: "I never can repay the debt I owe when I look back a few weeks ago and see what I am now, purified as by fire, though but a child in pleasures and joys, a perfect child, but in sorrow I tell you I am a woman." A father of one of the inmates writes: "Accept my eternal gratitude for what has been done for my daughter."

The prison department, under the able management of Mrs. E. L. Johnson, is admirably conducted. By her firmness and kindness she readily wins the respect and love of the prisoners, so that the most abandoned, accustomed to filthy language and loathsome habits, soon appreciate the clean garment and pleasant surroundings and learn not only willing and cheerful obedience, but feel that work is a privilege and not a punishment. We find the system of shortening time for good conduct has a good effect upon them, which clearly proves, however pleasant prison life may be made, liberty and social life is the great boon for which they strive.

"What," will be asked, "has been the result of all this improvement in prison life?" We answer: In most cases restored womanhood, to enter again in life able to care for themselves and not a terror or an expense to society.

Our Sabbaths have been looked forward to with peculiar pleasure as well as the Sabbath School, and the meetings conducted by Wilson Morrow, who (with no other reward than that of doing good) has labored faithfully to teach them that Jesus is the friend of the fallen and outcast and richly has the blessing rested on his labors. As he has reminded them of home, mother, innocence and neglected opportunities, very many have resolved to lead better lives, and, whilst I tender him my personal obligation, I know he has the grateful thanks of all the inmates.

The health of the family has been good, Dr. Parvin assiduous in his attention and all the officers have worked harmoniously and have faithfully performed their respective duties. My thanks are also tendered to the Board for their kind assistance.

Respectfully submitted.

SARAH J. SMITH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S TABLES.

Summary of monthly itemized statements and estimates made to the Auditor of State for the year ending December 31, 1875.

MONTHS.	NUMBER OF INMATES.			Officers & Employes	Amount Required.
	Penal Dept.	Ref't'ry Dept.	Total.		
January 1	30	96	126	9	$1,760 60
February 1	31	102	133	9	1,370 68
March 1	31	104	135	9	1,899 88
April 1	31	106	137	9	1,733 18
May 1	32	105	137	8	1,213 23
June 1	34	110	144	8	1,492 36
July 1	35	108	143	8	709 72
August 1	35	109	144	8	1,699 21
September 1	35	114	149	8	1,564 64
October 1	35	119	154	8	2,104 88
November 1	36	127	163	8	1,846 96
December 1	37	131	168	8	2,143 96
December 31	35	136	171	8	
Total					$19,039 30

PENAL DEPARTMENT.

Counties from which prisoners are sent.

Benton, 1	Clay, 1	Clarke, 1
Carroll, 1	Dubois, 1	Fayette, 1
Floyd, 1	Greene, 1	Hancock, 1
Grant, 1	Jennings, 1	Lawrence, 1
Monroe, 1	Marion, 12	Parke, 1
Shelby, 1	Vanderburgh, 4	Vigo, 4
Washington, 1	Wayne, 1	

Total, 37.

EDUCATION.

Number who could not read on entering	18
Number who read imperfectly	24
Number who could write imperfectly	18
Attending evening school	28

Nearly all read.

TERMS OF SENTENCE.

For life	6
For fourteen years	1
For six years	1
For five years	1
For four years	2
For three years	4
For two years	22
Total	37

Reformatory Department.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH RECEIVED.

Allen	4
Bartholomew	2
Cass	1
Decatur	1
Floyd	1
Grant	5
Howard	1
Hendricks	1
Huntington	1
Johnson	3
Jay	1
Jefferson	1
Kosciusko	3
Marion	46
Miami	2
Madison	1
Perry	1
Parke	2
Putnam	1
Tippecanoe	2
Vanderburgh	18
Vigo	16
Wabash	1
Wayne	14
Total	129

CONDITION OF INMATES.

Number of orphans	54
Number of half orphans	56
Number parents living	10
Number parents separated	9
Total	129

EDUCATION.

Number who could not read on entering	37
Number who could read imperfectly	53
Number who could read and write	38

PRESENT CONDITION OF SCHOOL.

Number in first reader	6
Number in second reader	11
Number in third reader	31
Number in fourth reader	44
Number in history	36
Number in arithmetic	120
Number in geography	93
Number in grammar	28
Number in physiology	8
Number in physical geography	2
Number of pupils	129

STATEMENT of the amounts due the State of Indiana from the several counties from which girls have been committed to the Reformatory Department, on account of the expense of their clothing and subsistence for the six months from December 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875:

Marion county	$1,400 50
Wayne county	773 50
Vigo county	384 50
Vanderburgh county	568 75
Grant county	227 50
Allen county	225 25
Bartholomew county	91 00
Decatur county	68 25
Parke county	91 00

Miami county	45 50
Kosciusko county	91 00
Floyd county	45 50
Johnson county	45 50
Wabash county	45 50
Tippecanoe county	45 50
Putnam county	45 50
Perry county	45 50
Jay county	45 50
Total	$4,282 25

STATEMENT of the amounts due the State of Indiana from the several counties from which girls have been committed to the Reformatory Department, on account of the expense of their clothing and subsistence for the six months from May 1, 1875, to December 1, 1875:

Marion county	$1,641 00
Wayne county	700 20
Vigo county	590 75
Vanderburgh county	803 50
Grant county	227 50
Johnson county	136 50
Decatur county	115 00
Parke county	91 00
Miami county	70 75
Kosciusko county	91 00
Jefferson county	26 25
Huntington county	25 75
Floyd county	45 50
Bartholomew county	62 25
Perry county	45 50
Jay county	45 50
Tippecanoe county	45 50
Wabash county	45 50
Cass county	45 50
Putnam county	45 50
Howard county	45 50
Allen county	182 00
Total	$5,127 45

ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements by the Superintendent during the year ending December 31, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

1875.			
January	15.	From State Treasury	$1,760 60
February	12.	From State Treasury	1,370 68
March	16.	From State Treasury	1,399 88
April	8.	From State Treasury	1,733 18
May	18.	From State Treasury	1,213 23
June	25.	From State Treasury	1,492 36
July	27.	From State Treasury	709 72
August	19.	From State Treasury	1,699 21
August.		From support of inmates	23 50
September	3.	From sale of live stock	40 00
September	22.	From State Treasury	1,564 64
November	5.	From State Treasury	2,104 88
December	4.	From State Treasury	1,846 96
December	31.	From State Treasury	2,143 96
December	31.	From washing during the year	1,766 21
Total			$20,869 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

January.

Clothing	$82 39
Provisions	608 94
Fuel and light	419 51

Smith work	$7 85
Letter box and stamps	9 47
Water	32 25
Straw and lime	7 40
Brooms	6 50
Discharged prisoner	15 00
Salaries	473 33
	$1,662 64

February.

Provisions	$372 10
Clothing	112 26
Queensware	35 28
Fuel and light	358 70
Water	31 35
Hay	13 32
Stationery	13 80
Repairs on premises	41 05
Harness and repairs	10 80
Hacks for committee	15 00
Hardware	19 25
Postage stamps	3 10
Salaries	381 33
	$1,407 34

March.

Provisions	$408 43
Clothing	91 42
Medicine, etc	54 98
Hay, straw and corn	48 17
Water	26 55
Stationery	23 26
Two discharged prisoners	30 00
Stamps, etc	4 10
Fuel and light	357 55
Salaries	378 33
	$1,422 79

April.

Provisions	$422 66	
Clothing	115 50	
Fuel and light	164 08	
Stationery	49 59	
Furniture	337 60	
Tin and iron ware	21 62	
Two fire extingushers	90 00	
Straw	10 00	
Water	39 90	
Letter box and stamps	9 00	
Smith work	4 75	
Salaries	485 00	
		$1,749 70

May.

Provisions	$359 11	
Clothing	82 45	
Printing and advertising	41 23	
Stamps and dispatches	8 25	
Furniture	43 90	
Queensware	68 80	
Live stock	23 00	
Water	28 80	
Fuel and light	162 87	
Hauling manure	5 50	
Undertaker	15 00	
Salaries	385 00	
		$1,223 91

June.

Provisions	$512 47	
Clothing	123 77	
Furniture	80 70	
Stamps	5 00	
Iron and tinware	78 65	
Hay	4 56	
Repairs	9 25	
Stationery	18 85	
Light and fuel	84 85	
Water	32 63	

Girls discharged	$9 15	
Traveling expenses	13 45	
Medicine and drugs	41 72	
Salaries	375 00	
		$1,390 05

July.

Provisions	$652 32	
Clothing	106 81	
Drugs and medicine	24 63	
Fuel and light	120 88	
Water	42 53	
Hay	8 39	
Stamps and letter box	9 00	
Discharged prisoner	15 00	
Girl released	7 35	
Recapturing girls escaped	50 70	
Rent of piano	14 00	
Cow and calf	50 00	
Furnishing and repairs	20 95	
Library and stationery	56 61	
Salaries	475 00	
		$1,654 17

August.

Provisions	$602 29	
Clothing	194 15	
Fuel and light	132 15	
Books and stationery	50 68	
Stamps and printing	30 25	
Water and hydrant	119 00	
Repairs, etc	160 73	
Cow	50 00	
Furnishing	66 35	
Hardware	44 17	
Drugs and medicine	12 35	
Harness and repairs	18 50	
Discharged prisoner	15 00	
Three girls released	22 15	
Straw	9 22	
Salaries	375 00	
		$1,901 99

September.

Provisions	$441 75	
Clothing	355 97	
Drugs and medicine	33 00	
Water	35 10	
Fuel and light	155 39	
Stamps	22 45	
Smith work and labor	9 10	
Girls released	17 00	
Books and advertisements	43 25	
Hay	3 78	
Repairs	28 55	
Salaries	380 00	
		$1,525 34

October.

Provisions	$706 13	
Clothing	189 71	
Stamps	10 00	
Hay and corn	15 86	
Drugs and medicine	17 35	
Books	107 80	
Discharged prisoner	15 00	
Fuel and light	224 34	
Water	52 54	
Hauling earth	143 30	
Furniture	133 10	
Salaries	489 75	
		$2,104 88

November.

Provisions	$760 96	
Clothing	138 84	
Sewing machine repairs, etc	7 15	
Furnishing	134 06	
Hay	3 85	
Discharged prisoner	15 00	
Stamps	6 00	
Water	36 44	
Fuel and light	250 41	

Harness, repairs, etc.	$18 15	
Repairing pipes, etc	96 10	
Salaries	380 00	
		$1,846 96

December.

Provisions	$499 23	
Clothing and bedding	315 42	
Stamps	6 00	
Smith work	5 25	
Writing desks and work boxes	22 00	
Removing and fixing stables	51 00	
Discharged prisoner	15 00	
Water	35 54	
Fuel and light	251 05	
Drugs and medicine	19 00	
Hay and corn	12 97	
Furniture	231 50	
Salaries	680 00	
		$2,143 96
Overpayment in 1874		100 71
Total disbursements		$20,134 44
Balance on hand		734 57
		$20,869 01

EARNINGS OF CONVICTS.

Amounts received for work done by the Inmates during each month of the year ending December 31, 1875.

1875.		
January.	For washing	156 25
February.	For washing	144 25
March.	For washing	176 95
April.	For washing	167 50
May.	For washing	136 33
June.	For washing	133 70
July.	For washing	173 97

August.	For washing.....	$165	36
September.	For washing.....	120	32
October.	For washing.....	157	37
November.	For washing.....	136	29
December.	For washing.....	97	92
			$1,766 21

JAMES SMITH,
Steward.

Indianapolis, December 31, 1875.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, December 30, 1875.

To the Board of Managers of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—At the close of another year it affords me pleasure to state that the health of the inmates of the Reformatory is generally good. During the twelve months now terminating the number of sick has not been great, indeed has been remarkably small, considering the many admitted with originally imperfect physical organizations, or having had those organizations weakened by constitutional diseases or by exposure, neglect or injurious modes of living.

The credit for this general healthfulness is to be chiefly attributed to the excellent discipline prevailing in the Institution, to the constant occupation of the inmates and their simple mode of living and to the intelligent watchfulness of the resident officers. In this connection let me, as indicated in my last report, insist upon the importance of milk as an article of diet, especially for the younger inmates, and respectfully urge that in your future arrangements there shall be secured an increased, rather than a diminished, supply of this food.

One case of fatal illness has occurred in the Reform Department. The subject was a little colored girl, from Wayne county, who inherited from a mother, dying of pulmonary tuberculosis, a feeble, if not a diseased, organization, and who, when she came, was a better subject for a hospital than for a school. She had that somewhat rare malady known as Adenia, or Hodgkin's disease, which, as usual, terminated in death after many months of suffering.

The only other fact of medical interest to be mentioned is the very satisfactory results that have followed the use of sulphate of cincho-

nidia as a substitute for quinia in the treatment of intermittent fever. The cure by this agent seemed quite as certain, and relapses less frequent than when the more expensive agent was used.

Desiring and believing that the Reformatory will grow from year to year in honor and in usefulness, winning more and more the affection and the pride of the people of the State and crowned with the blessings of philanthropists everywhere, and confident that all that can be done unto the accomplishment of these ends by its managers will be done,

I am yours, respectfully,

THEOPHILUS PARVIN.

REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

(THIRD REPORT.)

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana:

The undersigned, one of the members of the Board of Visitors of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, by direction and on behalf of said Board, would report that the Board have recently visited the Reformatory as well as the Penal Department, and were gratified to note the marked improvement in each. In making our semi-annual report of this Institution, we recognize the Divine favor which has been so signally apparent, both by its increased usefulness, growing favor with the public and liberal support of the Government.

The improvements contemplated by the commissioners and for which our legislature made a liberal appropriation, have been scarcely commenced, owing, as we learn, to the wet weather. The Board are contemplating the erection of a laundry somewhat separated from the main building, which, when completed, will, we think, contribute greatly to the health and comfort of the inmates, removing from the building the dampness and odor that must, of necessity, exist whilst the laundry is in the basement. The absence of cisterns is, we think, a great defect. They should be made at once without delay, thereby decreasing, by several hundred dollars annually the already heavy expenditures.

The Institution is under the same management as at date of our last report. The officers appear to have been faithful to their trusts and, by their assiduity and devotion both in the Reformatory and Penal Department, we find the most thorough order and discipline combined with that home-like personal attachment both tow-

ards each other and the officers, which is rarely found to such an extent in an institution for punishment and reclamation. The health of officers and inmates has been comparatively good; the food simple, but nutritious and wholesome.

PENAL DEPARTMENT.

Here we found thirty-five prisoners under excellent discipline. Whilst all alike are placed under the same general rules, great care appears to be taken to study the peculiar disposition of each and adapt the remedy to the disease, seeking as far as possible the restoration of self-respect as the first permanent step to improvement. Reading is found to have a beneficial effect upon the prisoners not only in enlarging the circle of general knowledge, calming the too ardent imagination, but also laying the basis for purer and more ennobling thoughts. We were glad to learn that efforts were being made to increase the library, but would recommend at as early a period as possible a much larger increase of such a character of books as would meet the wants of both departments. The prisoners are taught two evenings in the week in the elementary branches of an English education. We found them engaged in sewing, knitting, washing and ironing, having earned by washing and ironing, during the last six months, $914.96.

REFORMATORY.

In this department are one hundred and eight girls of various ages and for different causes have found a home here. A very large number of these are here as the result of second marriages or the breaking of the marriage vow. Want of government and family discipline has arisen, bitterness and discord has reigned, and, as a result, many of the girls have fled from their homes, fallen into a life of sin, and when arrested and brought to the Reformatory are totally undisciplined and unaccustomed to restraint. But so great has been the success of the officers in establishing a healthy influence and moral tone, that very soon they, in a great measure, yield to the requisitions which are made.

School is held daily so that all the girls are in school a portion of each day and the remaining portion in manual labor, care being taken to train them in the various departments of housewifery. The majority of them are bright, ready, and apt to learn, quite equal to a corresponding number outside. Glove-making has been introduced in each department, but as yet is not remunerative.

Great care is taken with religious instruction in both departments, believing that permanent reformation must be based on the true foundation — Jesus Christ — whom to know is life eternal. They enter with zest into all religious exercises and their prayer meetings are marked with interest, and we trust a permanent reformation will be effected in many cases.

Respectfully submitted.

RHODA M. COFFIN.

By direction and on behalf of the Board of Visitors.

July 8, 1875.

(FOURTH REPORT.)

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana:

In pursuance of the provision of section thirty-nine of the act establishing a Female Prison and Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, the undersigned, Board of Visitors, have the honor of submitting to you this, their fourth report.

They have sought, during the past year, to fulfill the commission assigned them by you. They have visited said Institution as required, have inspected and examined the treatment, employment and condition of its inmates, as well as the management of its affairs. They observe that the Institution has grown in numbers, in usefulness and in public favor, showing the wisdom and sagacity of our legislature in providing such an institution. In reviewing the operations of the past year, they are cheered by the results, the marked change in many bearing evidence to the patient labor of those having them in charge. The early history of the girls, the character of their homes, their habits and early associations, their parentage—orphans or half orphans, or parents in a state of separation,—make it an exceedingly difficult task to take these and so re-mold, re-construct and train them, as to be fitted to occupy the position assigned them by God, viz., wives, mothers and educators of children. The discipline of the prison is humane, and not inconsistent with the character of the offenses of its inmates. The educational and religious training, excellent, and the effect a well regulated, obedient and industrious family. The report of the Board of Managers, and Superintendent's report, cover the operations of the Institution so

fully for the past year, and enter details so specifically, that it is unnecessary for this Board to recapitulate or dwell at greater length on its affairs or management. Every facility has been afforded them by the Board of Managers and Superintendent, for the discharge of the duties assigned to this Board. We believe the managers and officers are all faithfully endeavoring to labor for the best interests of those committed to their care.

Respectfully submitted,

RHODA M. COFFIN.

January 18, 1876.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INDIANA REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

FOR

WOMEN AND GIRLS.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1876.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1877.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

J. H. KAPPES, President, Indianapolis.
FRANKLIN G. ARMSTRONG, Camden.
JOHN A. FINCH, Indianapolis.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

LEWIS JORDAN, Indianapolis.
Mrs. RHODA M. COFFIN, Richmond.
Mrs. EMILY A. ROACHE, Indianapolis.

SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANTS.

Mrs. SARAH J. SMITH, Superintendent.
JAMES SMITH, Steward.
Mrs. ELMINA L. JOHNSON, Matron and Assistant Superintendent.
Miss MARTHA PRAY, Teacher.
Mrs. C. C. WOOD, Housekeeper.
Miss MARY DAVIDSON, Industrial Teacher.
Mrs. FRANCES A. TALBOTT, Laundry Teacher.
ROBERT GRAY, Engineer.
THOMAS BARNETT, Watchmam.

PHYSICIAN.

Dr. THEOPHILUS PARVIN, Indianapolis.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA
REFORMATORY INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 30, 1876.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—The Board of Managers of this Institution respectfully report for the year ending December 31, 1876, as follows:

No change has occurred in the constitution of the Board. Mr. Kappes has continued to act as president. Stated meetings have been held on the first Thursday of each month, when the business requiring attention has been carefully transacted. Special meetings have been held as necessity required. The number of subordinate officers and employes, including a lady having charge of the laundry, is nine. Dr. Theophilus Parvin has been physician. A copy of reports made to the Board by the Superintendent, Steward and Physician is appended and submitted herewith.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

We beg leave to enumerate in detail the improvements undertaken and perfected since the last appropriation by the Legislature and, in order to be clearly understood, it will be necessary, first, to describe the condition of the building and the appearance of the grounds in the beginning of the year 1875. The lot upon which the Reformatory buildings stand has the form of a parallelogram,

depth of, perhaps, twenty feet. A stone culvert had to be built here, in order to preserve the grade, and to serve as a foundation for the iron fence, which was to be continued over the Run, and along the whole line of Randolph street.

The grading of the ground completed, appropriate walks and drives were laid out as approaches from the public streets to the building. When the original plan for the grading was drafted, Randolph street was wholly impassable, and existed only in name. A gully, seventy-five feet in width, and twenty or twenty-five feet in depth, ran through it nearly at its connection with Michigan street. There was little prospect, at that time, that the city would undertake the improvement of Randolph street. Michigan was the only graded and graveled street in the whole neighborhood, and the managers had therefore, no alternative but to connect Michigan street with the building by a suitable road. This road was constructed in a directly straight line over the Run, the earth for that purpose having been taken from the adjacent bluffs. This road is now valuable, more especially for bringing in supplies, such as coal, wood, flour and other articles, which have to be unloaded at the rear of the building, and thus the western entrance can be kept clean. The entrance at the intersection of Vermont and Randolph streets was not included in the original plan, but Randolph street having been improved, the additional cost of an opening there was so small in comparison with the convenience, that it was agreed to place a gate there. The roads south of the building have been laid out with reference to tasteful appearance, convenience, and safety in case of fire. At the intersection of Sturm and Randolph streets, a road leads directly east until it strikes a circular road, which is laid out just in front of the main building. The diameter of the circle thus enclosed is about two hundred feet. East and west of the building are curved roads, each of which strikes the circle in front, and also the straight road leading from Vermont street directly across the grounds east and west to the stable.

After examining carefully into the various methods for making roads, and estimating the expense and durability of each, the Board of Managers, with the concurrence of your Excellency, gave preference to the block pavement, constructed of wood prepared by a peculiar chemical process, which promises a degree of durability and smoothness superior to any other kind of road. The American Wood Preserving Company, a wealthy and responsible corporation

of Cleveland, Ohio, furnished the blocks, and have given to the State a written guarantee for fifteen years. The Managers were influenced in their choice of this pavement by three considerations:

1st. Its cost was only thirty-three and one-third per cent. higher than that of a gravel road, and very much pleasanter for travel.

2d. It would be permanent and not require a yearly patching up.

3d. And specially, it would afford a constantly dry surface, even in wet weather, upon which the girls of the Reformatory could take the daily exercise in the open air, so much needed for their health.

On the south and east lines of the lot, not bordering upon any streets, a wooden picket fence six feet in hight has been erected, with eight-inch cedar posts. On the north and west lines, bordering on Michigan and Randolph streets, a heavy iron fence has been placed of the same hight as that on the other two sides. The fence posts are set in the best of concrete, and are supported by braces so as to give greater resistance. Our first intention was to have continued the wooden fence along the whole boundary line. Acting upon the advice of your Excellency, however, it was finally decided that an iron fence along the improved streets would be more in keeping with the general appearance of the place.

Four rain-water cisterns have been constructed, two on either side of the building, a little north, with a capacity of more than one hundred thousand gallons. Cement pipes are so placed as to convey the water from all the various roofs into two filters, one on each side. Each of these filters discharges itself into the nearest cistern, which, when full, is discharged into another cistern, and this last, in case of an overflow, empties into the main artery of the sewer. By the advice of the Chief of the Fire Department of the city, two of the cisterns are kept constantly full from the hydrant, to be ready in case of fire. Pipes are laid for conveying the water from these cisterns to the engine house, in such a manner, that each can be used separately or all together, at the will of the engineer. We were obliged to purchase a Dean steam pump to draw the water from these cisterns to the engine room. In addition to this very large supply of water from the cisterns, the institution consumes water from the City Water Works amounting to $60 or $70 per month. This expense might be avoided by boring for water to a depth, which would yield an unfailing supply. This water, then,

could be raised by the steam pump into a tank in the fourth story, and thence be distributed as might be required. The cost of such an arrangement wonld probably not be more than one-half the price paid yearly for the use of the city water. Another argument in favor of a well on the grounds is, that the City Water Works have not power, at that distance from the city, to throw water higher than the third story.

It soon became evident to the present management that there existed very serious defects in the system of sewerage which had been adopted in the erection of the house. Complaints were made by the Superintendent and other officers of the Institution that, notwithstanding their utmost efforts, a disagreable odor was prevalent through the entire building to such an extent that, in the opinion of the Physician, Dr. Th. Parvin, it must necessarily be injurious to health. Upon a careful examination of the premises, and with the assistance of competent men, it was ascertained that the pipes used to convey away the waste water were entirely too small, having a diameter of only two inches. These pipes were laid in a ditch beneath the floor of the building over one hundred feet in length, with a fall of only one-half inch from the point of reception to the point of discharge. These pipes would, of course, get constantly filled up, and no device could posssibly free them from the pestilential odor emitted. A remedy must be applied, which consisted, in our judgment, in removing these small pipes and connecting the chief sources of discharge directly with the main sewer by means of eight-inch cement pipes, laid into the earth, outside of the building. The main house sewer, which was designed to carry away the waste water from two laundry rooms and the contents of twelve water-closets, had a diameter of only four inches and a fall of only one and one-half inches to one hundred feet. Not all the power of the hydrant could flood this pipe sufficiently to remove the deadly, sickening effluvia. The house Physician and all others were interested to procure an abatement of this terrible nuisance. To accomplish this object, this four-inch pipe was removed and a larger one substituted, with a diameter of eight inches. The trench in which the pipe was to be laid was then dug deeper, so as to insure a fall of eighteen inches for a distance of seventy-five feet. The trench is so constructed as to present a concave surface towards the pipe, and is covered with hydraulic cement, so that in case any foul matter should escape from the pipe the trench can be flooded with water. To insure a more

perfect success for all these arrangements, we built a large catch-basin north of the building, and gave it such a position that the overflow from the cisterns on the east side might empty into it. An eighteen-inch sewer, connecting with this catch-basin, was then laid in the earth below freezing point of sufficient length to carry the accumulated water and refuse matter entirely beyond the Reformatory grounds into Crooked Run. These sewer pipes are designed to be flooded with water every week. All minor connections with this main sewer are provided with "stench traps," which effectually prevent the return of any noxious gases into the building.

As a means of draining the south part of the lot, the grading has been so arranged that the accumulated water, which might tear away the slopes, is collected at a point upon the outer periphery of the circle, south of the building, where it is received in a catch-basin and conveyed away to Crooked Run by means of common tiling, laid in the earth below freezing point.

The plan for heating the building was found to be practically a failure—a large amount of fuel being consumed with very inadequate results. The heat was generated in the boiler house and conducted through pipes laid in brick viaducts, under the basement floors to several "coils" or "steam chests" in the basement, where, *theoretically*, the air should become heated and forced through warm air ducts to all the rooms above. *Practically*, the heat was very unequally distributed, and a large proportion of it entirely wasted. The rooms situated directly above the steam chests were intolerably warm, while those at a greater distance, and the most important rooms in the building, particularly the workroom on the prison side and the chapel, had a temperature so low, that in cold weather they could not be made available. The viaducts under the floor and the warm air ducts with the steam chests were literally infested with insects of every description. An improved system of heating had to be adopted, this indirect method being now everywhere discarded. The steam coils were taken from the basement and judiciously distributed throughout the building, wherever heat was required. The subterranean viaducts were all filled up, and the steam pipes suspended from the ceilings of the basement, thus securing the greatest amount of economy, and a more perfect distribution of heat. The apparatus being all there, no expense was incurred in this change, except for the labor. The former warm air ducts are left undisturbed and now serve the purpose of venti-ducts to change the air every hour, if needful. The entire building

can now be heated, in its remotest corner, to a temperature of 75° Fahrenheit, when the outside atmosphere is ten degrees below zero.

At the urgent request of the Superintendent and Matron, brick pavements have been laid in the rear courts of both the penal and reformatory departments—the first in order to give the prisoners air and exercise, the last to afford the little children a retired place for play. By the same request, brick walks have been laid in the front courts to facilitate good order and neatness, and preserve the grass.

The chimney was found to be of insufficient height to carry away the smoke; therefore an addition of thirty feet was made.

In the drying-room of the laundry in the penal department, a brick wall was built to afford greater security against the escape of prisoners.

Additional facilities for washing were afforded in the laundry rooms of both the penal and reformatory department, by the setting of several additional stationary wash tubs with the necessary pipes for bringing in the water and providing for its escape.

On the recommendation of the Steward, the wood work on the outside of the building was painted, as it was weather-beaten, and in danger of being permanently injured; also, at the wish of the ladies of the visiting Board, and of the Superintendent, the walls of the three halls in the front building were painted and varnished and the ceilings calcimined.

The wooden stable, which formerly stood north of the building near the engine house, has been removed to the eastern part of the lot, and enlarged, so as to afford place for the three vehicles and the animals belonging to the Institution. Space is also given for the necessary provender.

Some little work is yet needed in the way of setting out trees and shrubs for shade and ornamentation, and in bowldering the gutters on Michigan and Randolph streets to prevent the rain from washing away the earth. It is hoped that the General Assembly will make such an appropriation that this can be done without unnecessary delay.

Ample space has been provided for a vegetable garden, and the Managers have the opinion that nearly all the girls of the Reformatory might be profitably employed in this garden for a portion of the time during the summer season. This kind of employment would be advantageous to the Institution—would insure to each young girl a degree of healthful exercise, with much practical knowledge, which might be of use in after life.

The number of pupils to be taught in the Reformatory, required the furnishing of an additional school-room. We therefore bought desks of a suitable pattern and other necessary appliances for teaching the common branches of education successfully.

Some one hundred and fifty or more additional common chairs were purchased for the use of the Institution, also a number of additional iron bedsteads and some other articles.

A new carriage was purchased for the use of the Superintendent and other officers.

The improvements, as above described, have all been carried on under the direct personal supervision of the Board of Managers, at a great sacrifice of both time and patience. No pains have been spared to complete them successfully and in the most economical way possible. The lot upon which the Reformatory stands, formerly a barren and unsightly waste, now presents a very beautiful aspect, and the building with its grounds compares favorably with other institutions belonging to the State, and is in harmony with the immediate surroundings.

We wish, in a particular manner, to call the attention of your Excellency to the improved sanitary condition of the place. The closest inspection of the building in any of its various departments will fail to discover there, or anywhere upon the lot, any source of malaria or disease. In this respect we congratulate ourselves on having attained perfect success, and the more so, because it has involved so great labor, care, responsibility and expense.

The school belonging to the Institution, under the care of an experienced teacher, has been very admirably conducted. The task of manipulating this class of mind is a very difficult one, yet the success attained has been equal to that of most graded schools. One teacher could not possibly perform the entire work of imparting instruction, hence the plan was adopted of employing some of the older girls, such as had made sufficient attainments, to teach the younger pupils in the elementary branches, under direction of the principal teacher. This monitorial system has not been without its advantages in the way of economy and in requiring a more accurate knowledge on the part of these older girls; still, we think, that the employment of an additional teacher would be attended with more favorable results. The system adopted here includes only the branches of a common English education, but these are thoroughly and systematically taught.

Since the inmates of the Reformatory are, by unfortunate circumstances, deprived of the genial influences and advantages of a judicious home training, the managers have felt a special interest in providing for them suitable instruction in the ordinary industries of domestic life. With the expiration of their stay in the Reformatory they will be again thrown upon the world for self support, and it is a matter of great importance that they go out well qualified to bear an honorable part in some of the various occupations which women are called upon to fill. It can hardly be expected that the majority will ever reach very high positions in social life, but all can be taught to make themselves useful in some appropriate sphere. We regard a knowledge of cooking, house-keeping, sewing, washing, ironing, mending, etc., as indispensable for all. A teacher has been employed constantly in the sewing department, and the girls are taught to fashion and make all ordinary articles composing their own wardrobe. Considerable difficulty is at present experienced in the attempt to regulate the domestic labor, from the fact that the house was not originally arranged with a view to training the girls in this department. The cooking for the Reformatory is now done by a certain number of girls in one large kitchen. This number is changed from time to time, still the opportunity for the older girls to be thoroughly instructed in this branch of labor is not such as would be desirable. It has been a favorite idea with the managers that the artificial modes of life, rendered necessary by the collecting of so many young persons under one roof, might be in some measure improved by arranging in some portion of the building a model kitchen, and furnishing the same with the ordinary utensils for performing domestic labor in a careful and tidy manner, such as is required in well regulated households. All the older girls, then, before leaving the Institution, might receive from the housekeeper regular training in the art of preparing plain food economically and palatably, and thus be prepared for future life, whether their station be high or low.

A constant difficulty in managing institutions of this kind is to find employment for those in confinement. It is better by every consideration that such persons should be occupied. Unoccupied, they are discontented and are inclined to be turbulent. They do not readily yield to moral influences and can not be made better and prepared for restoration to liberty if they have not constant occupation. The best prisons are self-supporting and they are best because of this assistance of labor. These are axioms of prison government,

and we mention them simply to emphasize in this way mention of the chief difficulty we encounter. Our chief difficulty has been to find suitable work. The work that women can do when free, is limited. The world does not lie open to her as to man. When in confinement the range of work is much lessened. We have three guides in the work of selection: 1. The work must be such that the woman will go back to society prepared to live honestly—the work must be such that she may continue at it when discharged. 2. The work must not degrade the woman. It must be work fit for women to do. 3. It must, as far as possible, be a kind of work that will not interfere with the honest working women of Indianapolis. 4. The work must be profitable to the Institution. Under these rules, it was thought impolitic to begin again the experiment of caning chairs. It was tried once and resulted unsatisfactorily.

The making of paper boxes has been discussed and a member of the Board made careful and extensive inquiries concerning it. It seems an admirable work, but we could not find any demand here for such boxes. There is only a demand in manufacturing cities. In time this demand may be created and our successors may be able to introduce it. Sewing is taught as a matter of education, but it is not easy to procure work of this kind sufficient to give employment to many. Our clothiers supply themselves in the east and say they buy cheaper than they could possibly manufacture. This sort of work is almost all that a great many of the women—being enfeebled—can do; but it has not been a source of any considerable profit. A great deal of knitting has been done, but this has not been of much profit. If there was a connection between this Institution and the other institutions of the State and especially the prisons of the State, a great deal of work might advantageously be done here, for which the State now pays full prices. The Superintendent has made frequent efforts to make some arrangement with the Wardens of the Prisons North and South, but has not succeeded.

From the beginning of the Institution the principal work has been washing. The women were unskilled in the finer arts of the laundry, and only the most moderate prices could be obtained for such work as they could do. There were objections to this work as it was being done. It did not especially fit any woman to earn her living when discharged. It constantly interfered with the work of poor women in this city, who must do this work or starve. Dissatisfied with washing as it had been done, the Board requested one of the members to investigate the laundry business as done, at its best.

The information was easily had, that, from the city of Indianapolis alone, an average of five hundred dozen of collars and cuffs were sent to Troy, New York, every week. Perhaps an equal number are sent from the other cities of the State. The member went first to Cincinnati, and was told with confidence, by laundry men there, that they could equal Troy work. A careful inspection did not warrant the claim. But, as an experiment, one of the most competent laundry women in the city was engaged to come up and teach the women of the Institution how to do the best work. She came, and very soon a very great change for the better was apparent; but there was not enough improvement to warrant a comparison with Troy work, or even an increase in prices. It was then determined to send to headqnarters—to Troy—for teachers for the laundry, and the same member of the Board went to Troy and spent several days in the laundries there. He could not see, nor is it there claimed, that Troy has better water, better muscle, better soap, or any single advantage but one—knowledge. They understand the business at Troy, and this makes Troy laundries the very best in the world. Geneva made the best watches of the world for many years for exactly the same reason. A competent man was engaged to employ two competent women and bring them to our Institution, and he was directed to see that every improvement was supplied to the laundry. He engaged two bright young women, who thoroughly understood the business, and came out. He got what was necessary in the laundry, and then taught the secret of making starch. It was already known how to wash well. One of the women taught the secret of starching clothes; the other taught how the iron was applied;—the three together teaching the marvelous art of making linen appear like a thing of beauty—the despair of the housewife. The man remained ten days; the women remained six weeks, at the end of which time they said they could teach no more—their pupils were their equals. It should be said that, under the stimulus of slight rewards and the promise that if the experiment should prove successful, they might earn something by extra work, the women had gone at it with the greatest patience and enthusiasm. The result is entirely satisfactory, and the women in confinement now do as fine laundry work, especially of collars, cuffs and shirts, as can be done at Troy or anywhere in the world. The Troy workers (they are all women), earn from $12.00 to $25.00 per week. The women, when discharged from the Institution can do equally well here.

The same experiment was tried, and with equal success, on the Reformatory side. It had before been required that no girl would be discharged before her time had expired who could not do plain cooking well, and especially do the best sort of bread-making and be able to creditably make herself a dress. To these requirements it was added that she must also be able to do laundry work in the new style. It is hoped in a short time that arrangements can be made to secure to the Institution a large share of the work that is now sent out of the State.

An effort was made to introduce as a permanent industry the stitching of buckskin gloves. A company was organized in Indianapolis with the understanding that the women and girls of the Institution should do the stitching. A competent young lady was brought out from Plymouth, New Hampshire, the headquarters for superior glove making in the United States. The women and girls were eager to learn, and thought it the easiest work that had been given them, though it was much harder than ordinary sewing. It enabled them to keep themselves neat and cleanly dressed, and this and the novelty of the work made it attractive. The glove company lacked vitality, and the experiment with it did not long continue. Afterward, work was done for Plymouth manufacturers, but no remunerative contract could be made on account of the cost of transportation. If the Institution had a working fund of from $1,000 to $3,000 the work could be done here and be made profitable. If this is not provided, it is proposed to attempt the glove work again for Plymouth parties at the best rate that can be had, more for the purpose of furnishing employment than the expectation of profit.

This Institution can hardly be longer called an experiment. It is a triumphant success. If the Legislature will so amend the law as to exclude children under twelve years of age, a very great hindrance will be removed. The change from one large family of one hundred and fifty girls, all sitting at one table, eating food cooked on a range, to a number of families, each with its own cooking facilities, will be made as soon as a building appropriation is made that will enable proper buildings to be erected in connection with the present structure. These are comparatively matter of detail. As an experiment of separating women, convicted of crime, in an institution totally removed from a prison for men, this is a demonstrated success. Every consideration looking to the reforming

influences is favorable to this. A short time ago the Warden of one of the largest prisons in the country said to a newspaper that as long as he had been at that prison, (then ten years,) no woman in confinement had ever been visited by her husband. Very few husbands would write even. Here the result has been just the opposite; no woman has come whose husband has failed to visit her. The Superintendent has, in cases, had to invite the visit, but it has always been made. Thus the sense of utter desolation and abandonment by friends, that blasts the life of women-convicts in other prisons, is here not felt. The women show the difference in their faces and manner, and recognize it gratefully in their willingness to work. Visitors, accustomed to the saddened, hardened, hopeless faces of women-convicts, never fail to quickly notice the change from this in our Institution. It is our boast that this is so. It is a shame that such difference should exist anywhere.

There is something in the nature of men—cowardice, sensitiveness, dread of degradation, or what it may be—that holds them back from public recognition before men of connection with a woman disgraced and branded by society. A woman is a stranger to this feeling. She clings the closer oftentimes when one near her is branded. Faithful-hearted, they attend fathers, husbands, brothers, in whatever sorrows and degradation they suffer. The brand of the convict is as a magnet and holds them yet closer. All this is utterly different in men. The Almighty so made men and women, and society,—law-makers—the enacting body should so recognize the difference. A husband will visit his wife when in a woman's prison, under charge of women. He knows, feels a strengthening consciousness that at such place he will be respected, and almost praised as if for doing a manly act. At a prison for men and women, under charge of men, he would feel very different, so different, indeed, that he would not go at all. Herein is proof of the necessity for just such an institution in every State.

The transactions of the Institution with the State Treasury during the year may be briefly exhibited as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance January 1, 1876, for improvements	$7,916 99
Balance January 1, 1876, for current expenses	13,468 68
For current expenses for year 1876	27,500 00
Salaries of Managers accrued	533 32
Total	$49,418 99

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of improvements	$7,916 99
On account of current expenses	36,385 74
On account of salaries	533 32
Total	$44,836 05
Unexpended balance for current expenses	4,582 94
	$49,418 99

The balance for permanent improvements remaining unexpended at the beginning of the year, as above shown, was $7,916.99. This has been applied on contracts as follows:

January.	6.	To J. J. Palmer, for block pavement	$1,000 00
	11.	To Elijah W. Smith, for grading roads and drives	351 17
	20.	To The Indiana Bridge, Roof and Bolt Company, for iron fence	1,400 00
	20.	To J. J. Palmer, for block pavement	1,000 00
	25.	To the Indiana Cement Pipe Company, for sewer	500 00
	29.	To Charles Doherty, for plumbing	394 00
February	7.	To E. W. Smith, for grading grounds	28 71
	7.	To William H. Morrison, for engineering	20 00
	11.	To John J. Palmer, for block pavement	1,000 00
March	8.	To John J. Palmer, for block pavement	500 00
	9.	To William Kown, for sodding grounds	51 84
	25.	To The Indiana Bridge, Roof and Bolt Company, for iron fence	200 00
April	22.	To The Indiana Bridge, Roof and Bolt Company, for iron fence	150 00
	28.	To John J. Palmer, for block pavement	1,000 00
Decemb'r	12.	To The Indiana Bridge, Roof and Bolt Company's assignee, for iron fence	321 27
Total			$7,916 99

Payments of these allowances have been made by certificates, requisitions and warrants, as before. The aggregate of disbursements on this account shown by the last report, was $117,461.49. Adding the amount above given, the total expenditure at this date, by virtue of the several appropriations, is made $125,378.48.

The several bills of account for expenditures necessary to the proper maintenance and comfort of the officers and inmates of the institution, and for the discharge of other claims against the State for services rendered and for goods and materials furnished for its use and benefit during each month, have been examined and allowed by the Board at its next meeting thereafter. A copy of each record

of allowance has been certified and delivered to the Superintendent, and upon that she has made requisition for the Auditor's warrant for the exact amount necessary to pay the bills included therein. The amount of these allowances during the year is $36,385.74, as above shown. The account of current expenses prepared by the Steward, a copy of which is submitted herewith, exhibits the several amounts received and paid by the Superintendent during the year.

The collections made from counties by the Treasurer of State on account of this Institution have reached the sum of $20,218.22. Earnings of the prisoners have been paid into the Treasury in the sum of $1,036.88. The accounts against counties for the six months ending December 1, 1876, are in process of collection, and amount to $6,147.74. These items constitute a credit in favor of the institution of $27,402.84, upon which no drafts have yet been made.

As required by section thirty-one of the act of May 13, 1869, the Board has estimated and determined "the actual expense per annum of clothing and subsisting an infant committed to the Reformatory Department of the Institution," and has fixed the amount thereof at $146.

The influence of the Board of Managers has been constantly exerted to support the authority of the Superintendent throughout the whole Institution. Every employe is regarded as subject to her direction and the inmates are required to render perfect obedience, both to the Superintendent and other officers. Very few cases of insubordination have come to our knowledge, and these have been of such a character, that they could easily be managed by the proper officers. Moral and religious instruction is given to all classes regularly, both in the Prison and Reformatory, and this, of course, is chiefly to be relied upon as a means of reformation. Very few women and girls are so thoroughly hardened, that they do not feel the influence of correct moral and religious teaching.

In the penal department, the inmates are all well cared for and are under good control.

The above detailed report of improvements and other matters connected with the State Reformatory and Prison is respectfully submitted for the approval of your Excellency; and in closing, we beg leave to make the following

RECOMMENDATIONS.

There are, at present in the Reformatory quite a number of small children. It surely can not have been the intention of the Legislature to make this a State Orphan Asylum. Not knowing, however, whether we had authority to reject any on account of their tender years, we sought advice from the Attorney General of the State, and were informed by him, in writing, that no discretionary power rested with us. All must be received who were regularly committed.

We recommend that the law be so amended that only girls between the ages of twelve and sixteen years shall be received.

We recommend that such an appropriation be made for working capital, that certain special industrial pursuits may be carried on more economically and advantageously to the State.

We recommend, also, that an appropriation be made sufficient to cover the expense for paving the gutters along the Reformatory grounds bordering on Randolph and Michigan streets, for the better protection of the same; also, for the setting out of trees and shrubs to serve the purpose of shade and ornamentation; also, for the boring of a well and placing a tank in the fourth story as protection in case of fire, and as a more economical arrangement for the State.

We will here mention that the building is not insured. Whether or not any steps shall be taken in this direction may be worthy the consideration of your Excellency.

Very respectfully,

J. H. KAPPES,
F. G. ARMSTRONG,
JOHN A. FINCH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers Prison:

It is gratifying to be able to present the report of our three years' prison labor as a marked success under the vigilant care of Mrs. E. L. Johnson, who has ever sought to better the life and character of the vicious and depraved. A woman's prison is not intended to make a prisoner dread it less, but the necessary punishment such as will elevate and not demoralize. With little exception, kindness has proved effectual, although discipline has at all times been firmly enforced, and it is matter of surprise how little punishment is needed, especially where a change of heart has taken place, and we are gratified by many apparently hopeless cases now doing well and cheered with the open homes and helping hands to remove the stone of prejudice from the grave of fallen woman's buried hopes. We are disappointed in the labor of the prisoners not being so remunerative as we anticipated; but, as employment is an absolute necessity to reformation, they have been kept regularly at work. The reduction in numbers the past year from forty to thirty is rather striking, whether from decrease of crime or laxity of the law.

REFORMATORY.

The unfinished state of the grounds and the necessary change in the heating apparatus made it needful to employ a number of workmen in and around the building, which, for a time, seriously interfered with the reformation of the girls, making them restless and unhappy, and more keenly feeling the restraints thrown around them, causing much trouble and anxiety. Yet, as these difficulties passed away, we find much to encourage in the arduous work of rescuing

children from a life of idleness, vice and immorality into which many have already entered, though so young in years. And it is really a question of grave importance how far they are responsible for the evil propensities they evidently inherit, and we feel that the State has made no wiser provision than a home for such as these, who would ultimately become a burden and pest to society. "Is it not expensive to care for such children?" asked an Englishman of a Swede. "Yes," was the prompt reply, "expensive, but not dear. We Swedes are not rich enough to allow them to grow in ignorance, misery and crime, to become a curse to society and a disgrace to their sex." Which fact makes a reformatory as a preventive measure almost beyond calculation.

All the girls are taught the art of house-keeping, with washing and ironing as a specialty, cutting and fitting their own clothing, cleanliness, neatness and order, every thing that will prepare them to fill the long felt want, "good servants," or active home life.

The school under the successful superintendence of Miss M. M. Pray is attended half the day by all the girls, the progress good, and her valuable influence will be of lasting benefit. A monthly entertainment, given by the older girls, is productive of much good, many of them displaying talent that we think betokens lives of usefulness.

There are one hundred and fifty girls, representing forty counties, showing the appreciation of the Institution in its three years operation; but we would suggest to parties sending children, that the age of ten is quite too young, unless guilty of crime. A necessity is felt, with the increase of numbers, for some better means of giving them regular, useful and profitable employment than our present arrangements will admit of.

Twenty-five girls have been restored to their friends the past year, and, with little exception, are doing well. Three ran away, and nothing is known of their whereabouts.

It is with gratitude to our Heavenly Father that no death has to be recorded; the kind, constant and sympathetic attentions of Dr. T. Parvin greatly valued. Our Sabbath service continues to be conducted by Mr. W. Morrow, and is looked forward to with peculiar pleasure, the delineation of the simple plan of salvation so adapted to the poor, burdened sinner, is often accepted with a readiness that would put to blush those more highly favored, and we

can not doubt the lessons taught will prove a rich blessing in future years.

Many thanks to all the officers, who have so earnestly and cheerfully devoted themselves to the work, and without whose co-operation it could not succeed. Accept my thanks for all the kindness and deep interest in the management of the Institution and welfare of its inmates.

Respectfully submitted.

S. J. SMITH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S TABLES.

PENAL DEPARTMENT.

Counties from which Prisoners are sent:

Clarke, one; Clay, one; Grant, one; Greene, one; Huntington, two; Jackson, one; Jennings, one; Lawrence, one; Marion, nine; Montgomery, one; Parke, one; Posey, one; Shelby, one; Vanderburgh, four; Vigo, two; Washington, one; White, one. Total, thirty.

Terms of Sentence:

For life, six; for fourteen years, one; for six years, one; for five years, one; for ur years, one; for three years, one; for two years, sixteen; for one year, three.

Education:

Not able to read	12
Can read and write	18

All receiving instruction.

REFORMATORY DEPARTMENT.

Counties from which Received:

Allen, two; Cass, two; Clinton, one; Daviess, two; Decatur, five; DeKalb, one; Elkhart, two; Floyd, one; Fulton, one; Grant, five; Greene, one; Hendricks, one; Henry, two; Howard, two; Huntington, two; Johnson, four; Jasper, two; Jefferson, two; Jay, one; Kosciusko, four; Laporte, one; Marion, forty-two; Madison, one; Miami, two; Monroe, one; Owen, one; Parke, three; Perry, two; Pulaski, one; Putnam, two; Rush, one; St. Joseph, one; Sullivan, one; Tippecanoe, three; Vanderburgh, sixteen; Vigo, eleven; Wabash, two; Wayne, sixteen. Total, one hundred and fifty.

Condition of Inmates·

Number of orphans	64
Number of half-orphans	60
Number of, parents living	18
Number of, parents separated	8
Total	150

Education:

Number received into school this year	50
Number who could not read	22
Number who could read	28

Present Condition of the School.

Number in the first reader	12
Number in the second reader	21
Number in the third reader	7
Number in the fourth reader	56
Number who can not read	4
Number in orthography	146
Number in writing	146
Number in arithmetic	113
Number in numbers	37
Number in geography	100
Number in physiology	5
Number in grammar	6
Number in composition	146
Total number of pupils	150

Sewing by Inmates of the Prison.

Garments made for the Orphans' Asylum	642
Garments made for other parties	90
Pairs of stockings knit	70
Twenty-two dozen pairs of socks knit	264
Garments made for sale	70
Lace knit for sale	150
Garments made for inmates	200
Pairs of stockings for inmates	40
Total	1,526

Sewing by Inmates of the Reformatory.

Dresses	532
Dresses repaired	524
Wrappers	19
Skirts	192
Sacks	176
Aprons	346
Underwear	558
Table-cloths	8
Tea-towels	30
Hand towels	35
Napkins	31
Chair-tidies	16
Edging, number of yards	90
Handkerchiefs	15
Zephyr scarfs	4
Zephyr wreaths	3
Hair switches	8
Collars	106
Cuffs, pairs	73
Carpet-rags, number of pounds	79

Bedding.

Comforts	58
Bed-ticks	45
Pillow-cases	164
Pillow-ticks	52
Sheets	252
Bed-spreads	27
Bolster cases	12
Bed-pads	6
Quilts	23
Total	3,384
Washing, number dozen pieces	3,047

STATEMENT of the amounts due the State of Indiana from the several counties from which girls have been committed to the Reformatory Department, on account of the expense of their clothing and subsistence, for the six months from May 31, 1876, to December 1, 1876 :

Allen county	$35 00
Cass county	79 62
Clinton county	42 00
DeKalb county	45 50
Daviess county	63 87
Decatur county	315 00
Elkhart county	91 00
Fulton county	45 50
Floyd county	15 75
Grant county	227 50
Howard county	91 00
Henry county	45 50
Hendricks county	45 50
Huntington county	45 50
Johnson county	175 00
Jasper county	45 50
Jay county	45 50
Jennings county	45 50
Jefferson county	91 00
Kosciusko county	136 50
Laporte county	45 50
Madison county	45 50
Marion county	1,711 50
Miami county	68 25
Monroe county	45 50
Owen county	28 00
Parke county	136 50

STATEMENT of the amount due the State of Indiana from the several counties from which girls have been committed to the Reformatory Department, on account of their clothing and subsistence, for the six months from December 1, 1875, to May 31, 1876:

Marion county	$1,895 40
Vigo county	545 90
Wayne county	682 50
Vanderburgh county	720 25
Parke county	91 00
Floyd county	45 50
Perry county	45 50
Rush county	45 50
La Porte county	45 50
DeKalb county	45 50
Daviess county	45 50
Sullivan county	45 50
Johnson county	136 50
Bartholomew county	91 00
Elkhart county	68 25
Hendricks county	45 50
Wabash county	91 00
Allen county	182 00
Grant county	151 50
Jay county	45 50
Kosciusko county	136 50
Tippecanoe county	45 50
Putnam county	45 50
Howard county	45 50
Huntington county	45 50
Decatur county	136 50
Perry county	45 50
Pulaski county	42 00
Putnam county	45 50
Rush county	45 50
St. Joseph county	45 50
Sullivan county	45 50
Tippeconoe county	45 50
Vanderburgh county	705 25
Vigo county	546 00
Wabash county	45 50
Wayne county	728 00
Total	$6,147 74

ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

Steward's Statements of the Receipts and Disbursements by the Superintendent during the year ending December 31, 1876.

Receipts:

February 8, from State Treasury	$1,583 01
March 2, from State Treasury	2,776 28
April 7, from State Treasury	2,700 42
April 21, from State Treasury	568 50
May 2, from State Treasury	3,289 46
May 17, from State Treasury	3,000 00
June 3, from State Treasury	4,876 94
June 17, from State Treasury	809 95
July 7, from State Treasury	2,967 52
July 18, from State Treasury	2,304 75
August 5, from State Treasury	4,747 32
September 8, from State Treasury	1,911 03
October 7, from State Treasury	2,025 81
November 4, from State Treasury	1,581 11
December 11, from State Treasury	1,243 64
Total	$36,385 74

Disbursements.

Paid on allowances made by the Board of Managers:

For January expenses	$1,583 01
For February expenses	2,776 28
For March expenses	3,266 42
For April expenses	6,290 46
For May expenses	5,686 89
For June expenses	5,272 27
For July expenses	4,747 32
For August expenses	1,911 03
For September expenses	2,025 81
For October expenses	1,581 11
For November expenses	1,243 64
For unpaid bill, balance	1 50
Total	$36,385 74

CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES.

Groceries	$2,388 85
Flour and meal	1,933 41
Meat and provisions	3,088 07
Medicines and medical attendance	545 71
Clothing and bedding	2,207 23
Postage and box rent	85 75
Gas and fuel	2,083 29
Water rent	554 72
School furniture and stationery	587 27
Kitchen furniture and tableware	402 17
Transporting inmates	355 25
Provender	120 27
Resident officers	2,556 00
Engineer and watchman	1,650 00
Printing and advertising	109 90
Laundry expenses	462 40
Carriage and wagon expenses	496 45
Smith work	19 90
Undertaker	23 00
Tools and seeds for grounds and garden	83 25
Civil engineer's wages	829 50
Materials for improvements	751 14
Carpenter's wages	654 95
Brick and stone masons	662 25
Steam fitting and plumbing	618 12
Painting and glazing	646 33
Block pavement	3,000 00
Sodding	2,042 92
Cement pipes, etc	1,116 00
Steam pump and pipes	234 30
Labor	393 49
Culvert	500 70
Cisterns	160 89
Iron fence	100 00
Brick and tile	290 50
Boiler composition	11 00
Grading	3,231 92
Plumbing	1,265 54
Special prosecutor of criminal case	35 00
Short hand reporting	86 80
Total	$36,384 24

Detailed Expenditures.

Cash Account January, 1876.

1. J. M. Rifner, groceries	$38 70
2. Landis, Caldwell & Company, groceries	167 11
3. Woodburn Sarven Wheel Company, wood stakes	5 50
4. Florence Sewing Machine Company, cotton and oil	1 90
5. William Dell & Sons, lime and fire bricks	2 25
6. H. E. Church, exhibition views	15 00
7. Haskitt & Hetselgesser, drugs and medicines	20 58
8. W. J. Gillespie, coffee and spices	16 60
9. Yohn & Porter, books and stationery	36 39
10. A. B. Rennick, discharged prisoner	15 00
11. Alice Beard, discharged prisoner	15 00
12. Samuel Beck & Son, cartridges	1 00
13. William Spotts, flour, etc	187 80
14. S. B. Corbaley, hay and corn	6 82
15. George Dixon, composition for boiler	11 00
16. W. R. Holloway, postage stamps	6 00
17. W. R. Holloway, box rent	4 00
18. Murphy, Johnston & Company, dry goods	116 70
19. Water Works Company, water	42 90
20. Gas Company, gas	78 00
21. R. L. Shilling, two trunks	4 50
22. I. L. Frankem, hardware	52 07
23. A. A. Barnes, provisions	31 70
24. C. D. Durbon, loan of well tools	2 00
25. Bridget Brunner, reform girl leaving	5 00
26. William I. Ripley, groceries	15 30
27. J. C. Adams & Company, coal	95 60
28. Fred. Hergt, meat	101 59
29. McOuat & Company, stove repairing	4 95
30. Mary Thomas, expenses to Richmond	2 05
31. Theophilus Parvin, M. D., salary	100 00
32. Sarah J. and James Smith, salary	100 00
32. Elmina Johnson, salary	50 00
32. Martha Pray, salary	40 00
32. Libbie Shaw, salary	20 00
32. Mary Davidson, salary	20 00
32. Robert Gray, salary	80 00
32. Thomas Barnett, salary	70 00
	$1,583 01

Cash Account, February, 1876.

1.	J. C. Ferguson, pork and lard	$253 00
2.	William Spotts, flour, etc.	183 80
3.	Byram, Cornelius & Company, dry goods	99 23
4.	Henry Frommeyer, queensware, etc.	24 36
5.	M. D. Sone, straw	7 50
6.	Charles Mayer & Company, work boxes	1 50
7.	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries	153 83
8.	Melville Bear, straw	11 00
9.	John Baumer, vegetables	4 50
10.	J. S. Carey, kindling wood	2 00
11.	W. R. Holloway, stamps	6 00
12.	S. B. Corbaley, hay and corn	23 18
13.	Water Works Company, water	41 10
14.	Gas Company, gas	81 30
15.	A. E. Purcell, extracting a tooth	1 00
16.	Indianapolis Brass and Supply Company, brass tap, etc.	4 75
17.	Annie Summers, discharged prisoner	15 00
18.	Annie M. Scott, reform girl leaving	10 00
19.	William Gray, labor	4 00
20.	H. C. & W. F. Kittenbach, cutlery, etc.	12 10
21.	Sentinel Company, advertisement	1 00
22.	Journal Company, advertisement	5 25
23.	Journal Company, newspaper from Nov. 29, 1874, to July 1, 1876	15 85
24.	J. E. Hall, flour, etc.	81 00
25.	A. A. Barnes, provisions	14 09
26.	John Settle & Son, milk	13 20
27.	W. J. Gillespie, coffee	15 00
28.	Merrill, Hubbard & Company, stationery	5 00
29.	J. M. Rifner, groceries	35 71
30.	Milton Pouder, meat	118 25
31.	Indianapolis Shoe Manufacturing Company, shoes	24 90
32.	J. C. & John Adams, coal	295 20
33.	C. E. Dickinson, school furniture	35 00
34.	H. Lieber, picture frame	5 00
35.	William I. Ripley, groceries	11 18
36.	Yohn & Porter, books	8 26
37.	P. Decathalogue, scissors grinding	1 80
38.	Butsch, Dickson & Company, cement and lime	25 20
39.	G. R. Root, sewer pipe	23 18
40.	Edmund Alexander, labor	5 93
41.	John McCain, labor	3 00
42.	John Bowler, labor	12 00
43.	Patrick Griffin, labor	5 25
44.	Daniel Berry, labor	4 50
45.	Patrick Shaw, labor	3 00
46.	Timothy Sheehan, labor	4 75
47.	Eddie Barnett, labor	4 50
48.	C. H. Jarvis, hauling lumber	4 00
49.	C. P. Schneider, lumber and labor	17 60

50.	Loucks & Collins, carpenter work	$29 00
51.	L. B. Hicks, hauling sand	5 00
52.	Southside Planing Mill, lumber	30 24
53.	Frederick Kruger, labor	44 60
54.	Frederick Kruger, labor	17 25
55.	Lackmann & Thomsen, brick work	54 00
56.	Lackmann & Thomsen, brick work	16 00
57.	Lackmann & Thomsen, brick work	31 00
58.	Lackmann & Thomsen, brick work	91 00
59.	William Fendley, hauling and buying sand	51 25
60.	William Fendley, hauling and buying sand	9 00
61.	William Fendley, hauling and buying sand	1 50
62.	C. A. Hubbard, civil engineering	100 00
63.	Charles Doherty, plumbing	178 67
64.	James and Sarah J. Smith, salary	100 00
64.	Elmina L. Johnson, salary	50 00
64.	Martha Pray, salary	40 00
64.	Mary Davidson, salary	20 00
64.	Libbie Shaw, salary	20 00
64.	Thomas Barnett, salary	70 00
64.	Robert Gray, salary	80 00
	Total	$2,776 28

Cash Account, March, 1876.

1.	J. E. Hall, flour, etc	$192 70
2.	Hibben, Pattison & Company, dry goods	89 15
3.	Rottler & Schultz, harness and repairs	5 15
4.	Charles J. Kuhn, meat	52 78
5.	Murphy, Johnston & Company, dry goods	61 60
6.	J. R. Hunt & Company, books and stationery	19 15
7.	Jennie Baker, reform girl, leaving	10 00
8.	Rosa Renfrew, reform girl, leaving	5 00
9.	Melville Bair, hay	10 00
10.	W. R. Holloway, stamps	6 00
11.	Gas Company, gas for February and March	80 25
12.	Water Works Company, water	28 12
13.	Omer Tousey & Company, soap	98 50
14.	Spiegel, Thoms & Company, furniture	91 67
15.	H. Lieber, frames and glass	7 25
16.	J. C. & John Adams, coal	211 99
17.	John L. Vanderman, corn	9 90
18.	Andrew Wallace, groceries	156 82
19.	Pettis, Dickson & Company, clothing	3 20
20.	Hogshire & Reasner, shoes	95 15
21.	J. W Copeland, clothing	3 31
22.	John Settle & Sons, milk	13 64
23.	Milton Pouder, meat	92 55
24.	Singer Sewing Machine Company, needles and oil	1 15

25. D. Coulter, gas lighters, etc	$7 60
26. J. B. Greenway, shoe repairing	5 60
27. Haskit & Hetselgesser, drugs and medicines	21 30
28. Wm. J. Gillespie, coffee	11 25
29. Florence Sewing Machine Company, repairs, silk, etc	4 75
30. J. M Rifner, groceries	10 33
31. Wm. I. Ripley, groceries	16 35
32. Sampson Hoffman, cattle feed	3 35
33. Cathcart & Cleland, school slates	1 83
34. Western Union Telegraph Company, dispatch	30
35. D. Berry and Pat. Shea, labor	2 62
36. S. C. Cook, labor	4 50
37. E. D. Merch, labor	1 25
39. Laakman & Thomsen, brick work	42 00
40. Loucks, Collins & Brees, carpenter work	41 50
41. Evening News, advertising	18 55
42. Scott & Nicholson, stone work	82 00
43. Butsch & Dickson, lime and cement	28 02
44. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	30 00
45. W. P. Thomsen, brick work	14 00
46. Frederick Laakman, brick work	14 00
47. Frederick Kruger, labor	27 00
48. Bernard Hammill, 238 loads of earth	17 85
49. Brees & Loucks, carpenter work	16 25
50. W. P. Thomsen, brick work	12 00
51. Frederick Laakman, brick work	12 00
52. Frederick Kruger, labor	5 25
53. Joseph Dehner, labor	6 75
54. Patrick Shea, labor	6 00
55. D. Root & Company, cistern rings	9 15
56. H. C. & W. F. Kettenbach, hardware	45 34
57. Frederick Laakman, brick work	8 00
58. P. W. Thomsen, brick work	8 00
59. J. C. Adams, bricks	120 50
60. Indianapolis Cement Pipe Company, repairing sewer	697 70
61. C. E. Dickinson, school desks	188 50
62. Robert Gray, salary	80 00
62. Thomas Barnett, salary	70 00
62. M. F. Davidson, salary	20 00
62. Libbie Shaw, salary	20 00
62. Martha M. Pray, salary	40 00
62. E. L. Johnson, salary	50 00
62. Sarah J. and James Smith	100 00
Total	$3,266 42

Cash Account, April, 1876.

1. Hibben, Pattison & Company, dry goods	$79 98
2. John S. Benson, vinegar	27 60
3. J. George Stilz, garden tools and seeds	16 00
4. Indianapolis Shoe Manufacturing Company, shoes	10 80
5. Pattison & Finley, queensware	14 95
6. Yohn & Porter, stationery	9 76
7. Central Printing Company, printing	5 00
8 and 9. Holloway, W. R., stamps and box rent	10 00
10. Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries	170 30
11. W. A. Bradshaw & Company, piano rent	19 20
12. Adolph Harder, shoes	59 80
13. E. Hedges, undertaker	19 00
14. Close & Wasson, dry goods	2 08
15. Joachim Schmit, hay	12 00
16. John S. Settle & Son, milk	27 28
17. S. Hoffman, cow feed	5 20
18. Fanny Hill, discharged prisoner	15 00
19. Mary Wehrle, reform girl leaving	10 00
20. Nellie Campbell, reform girl leaving	4 00
21. Josie Garrett, reform girl leaving	5 00
22. I. L. Frankem, hardware	27 50
23. Shaw Carriage Company, wagon and buggy repairs	8 40
24. A. A. Barnes, provisions	31 37
25. Rivet & Pardridge, clothing	1 50
26. E. L. Aughinbaugh, ink	35
27. Byram, Cornelius & Company, dry goods	110 28
28. Joseph E. Hall, flour, etc	189 95
29. Wm. I. Ripley, groceries	26 98
30. J. C. & John Adams, coal	170 75
31. Water Works Company, water and fire plug rent	60 85
32. Water Works Company, water	44 32
33. Albert Ducket and others, arresting three girls	30 00
34. J. B. Greenway, shoes, repairing	4 75
35. Theophilus Parvin, M. D., three months' salary	100 00
35. Sarah J. and James Smith, one month's salary	100 00
35. Elmina L. Johnson, one month's salary	50 00
35. Martha Pray, one month's salary	40 00
35. Libbie Shaw, one month's salary	20 00
35. Mary Davidson, one month's salary	20 00
35. Robert Gray, salary	80 00
35. Thomas Barnett, salary	70 00
35. W. B. Fulton, salary	50 00
36. Dean Brothers, steam pump and repairs	234 30
37. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	22 50
38. Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
39. Frederick Laakmann, brick work	12 00
40. P. W. Thomsen, brick work	12 00
41. Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00

42.	Joseph Dehner, labor	$7 50
43.	Frederick Laakmann, brick work	20 00
44.	P. W. Thomsen, brick work	20 00
45.	Frederick Kruger, labor	12 00
46.	J. Bowler, labor	6 00
47.	J. Dehner, labor	9 00
48.	W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	28 00
49.	Thomsen & Laakmann, brick work	6 00
50.	W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	41 25
51.	P. W. Thomsen, brick work	10 00
52.	Frederick Kruger, labor	12 00
53.	Frederick Laakmann, brick work	15 00
54.	Joseph Dehner, labor	4 50
55.	C. F. Resener & Brother, lumber and carpenter work	26 59
56.	Ingalls & Hall, iron pipes and work	26 50
57.	J. Bowler, labor	75
58.	Butsch & Dickson, cement	11 60
59.	W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	20 00
60.	P. W. Thomsen, brick work	24 00
61.	Frederick Kruger, labor	12 00
62.	Joseph Dehner, labor	9 00
63.	Frederick Laakmann, brick work	24 00
64.	James Smith, steward, pay roll of laborers	716 01
65.	Justus C. Adams, bricks	170 00
66.	J. J. Palmer, contract block pavement	3,000 00
		$6.290 46

Cash Account, May, 1876.

1.	Cathcart & Cleland, school books	$23 83
2.	Shaw Carriage Company, carriage	450 00
3.	Pattison & Hibben, dry goods	152 45
4.	Byram, Cornelius & Company, dry goods	121 55
5.	C. E. Finley, queensware	19 05
6.	King & Knight, smith work	6 75
7.	Andrew Wallace, groceries	135 75
8.	William J. Gillespie, coffee, etc	39 50
9.	Browning & Sloan, drugs and medicines	38 16
10.	Water Works Company, water	37 50
11.	Clemens Vonnegut, hardware	24 75
12.	Indianapolis Journal Company, washing lists	5 00
13.	Charles J. Kuhn, meat—April	114 63
14.	Charles J. Kuhn, meat—May	129 47
15.	W. H. Brewer, straw	8 00
16.	J. B. Greenway, shoes, repairing	16 55
17.	Hilary Morris, corn	20 60
18.	Dennis Sullivan, hack hire	4 00
19.	Fletcher's Bank, stamped checks	2 25
20.	Jenny Johnson, discharged prisoner	15 00

21.	Josephine Launders, expenses of J. L. and A. Alcorn	$11 20
22.	S. Brown, teaching prisoners ironing	15 16
23.	W. R. Holloway, stamps	6 00
24.	A. A. Barnes, provisions	31 18
25.	Albert Isensee, locks and keys	7 50
26.	Joseph E. Hall, flour, etc	155 70
27.	J. R. Marot, furniture	5 40
28.	Nelson R. Shimer, hay	10 00
29.	Lange & Rose, garden plants	8 60
30.	J. George Stilz, grass seeds	13 50
31.	J. M. Rifner, groceries	23 53
32.	John S. Settle & Son, milk	33 48
33.	Hogshire & Reisner, shoes	93 00
34.	J. C. and John Adams, coal	86
35.	Gas Company, gas	29 00
36.	Joseph Goode, labor	2 25
37.	Henry N. Conklin, cistern rings	18 00
38.	Joseph Goode, labor	6 00
39.	Joseph Dehner, labor	9 00
40.	P. W. Thomsen, brick work	10 00
41.	Frederick Laakmann, brick work	14 00
42.	Joseph Dehner, labor	6 00
43.	W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	44 62
44.	Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
45.	Frederick Laakmann, brick work	20 00
46.	P. W. Thomsen, brick work	20 00
47.	W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	38 75
48.	Henry Wagoner, labor	1 00
49.	Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
50.	C. A. Hubbard, cash expenses	8 50
51.	Cabinet Makers' Union, walnut lumber	2 48
52.	Frederick Kruger, labor	12 00
53.	W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	38 75
54.	W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	32 75
55.	P. W. Thomsen, brick work	24 00
56.	Frederick Laakmann, brick work	24 00
57.	Frederick Kruger, labor	12 00
58.	H. C. & W. Kettenbach, hardware	35 65
59.	Pay-roll of employes, grading, etc	1,445 33
60.	Charles Doherty, plumbing	316 81
61.	G. R. Root, clay tile	31 25
62.	Southside Planing Mill, lumber	130 57
63.	Butsch & Dickson, lime and cement	34 73
64.	Charles Doherty, plumbing	191 30
65.	Sarah J. & James Smith, salary	100 00
65.	Elmina L. Johnson, salary	50 00
65.	Martha Pray, salary	40 00
65.	Mary F. Davidson, salary	25 00
65	Libbie Shaw, salary	20 00
65.	Robert Gray, salary	80 00
65.	Thomas Barnett, salary	70 00

65.	W. B. Fulton, salary	$50 00
66.	Charles Doherty, plumber	379 52
67.	C. H. Robbins, sodding grounds	106 68
68.	Tim Murphy, sodding grounds	152 60
69.	Robert Brooks, sodding grounds	134 26
70.	James Howard, sodding grounds	36 89
	Total	$5,686 89

Cash Account, June, 1876.

1.	William J. Gillespie, coffee	$7 50
2.	John Settle & Son, milk	30 40
3.	Murphy, Johnston & Company, dry goods	20 78
4.	George Stilz, lawn mower	20 00
5.	Yohn & Porter, books	22 50
6.	E. B. Martindale, advertising	13 00
7.	J. C. Ferguson & Company, pork and hams	159 71
8.	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries	170 81
9.	Frank Aldrich, ice	9 80
10.	Merrill, Hubbard & Company, slates	4 00
11.	John A. Finch, expenses on account of laundry	71 10
12.	Pettis, Dickson & Company, hats, etc	6 03
13.	W. R. Holloway, postage stamps	6 00
14.	John Greenway, shoes repairing	10 45
15.	Sadie Bond, services in laundry	20 00
16.	M. Grim & Company, vegetables	4 70
17.	Indianapolis Fertilizing Company, bone dust	4 00
18.	Lizzie Zahn, reform girl leaving	7 15
19.	United States Express Company, freight on box for prisoner	35
20.	A. Schrader, hauling a case	1 00
21.	R. T. Shilling, two trunks	3 50
22.	A. A. Barnes, provisions	36 67
23.	Charles J. Kuhn, meat	134 29
24.	Parrott, Nickum & Company, crackers	6 98
25.	Hogshire & Reisner, shoes	29 70
26.	Omer Tousey & Company, soap	98 20
27.	Water Works Company, water	35 70
28.	Indianapolis Gas Company, gas	28 00
29.	John G. Chambers, flags	1 40
30.	Geare Graham, plants	2 00
31.	Charles H. Fiske, reporting for Board	15 00
32.	Journal Company, lot of papers	1 00
33.	John G. Hanning, brass work	7 50
34.	G. F. Adams & Company, repairing stoves, etc	12 94
35.	Joseph E. Hall, flour, etc	234 00
36.	William W. Loucks, carpenter work	38 75
37.	John Bowler, labor	75
38.	Frederick Laakman, brick work	14 00
39.	P. W. Thomsen, brick work	14 00
40.	Frederick Kruger, labor	8 25

41.	King & Knight, smith work	$6 05
42.	W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	46 50
43	Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
44.	W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	24 62
45.	Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
46.	H. N. Conklin, cistern work	30 00
47.	Frederick Laakmann, brick work	4 00
48.	P. W. Thomsen, brick work	4 00
49.	Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
50.	W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	20 87
51.	P. W. Thomsen, brick work	24 00
52.	Frederick Laakmann, brick work	20 00
53.	Wm. Trussell, smith work	3 35
54.	John Venable, sodding the grounds	47 68
55.	Pay roll of laborers, grading	476 35
56.	Charles Doherty, plumbing	377 91
57.	H. C. & W. F. Kettenbach, hardware	22 55
58.	Ingalls & Hall, repairing drying rooms	24 75
59.	Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
60.	C. Zimmerman, slate roofing	65 97
61.	Indiana Cement Company, drain pipes	68 20
62.	Coburn & Jones, lumber	135 41
63.	Pay roll, for work on the grounds	199 52
64.	The Saturday Herald, advertisement	60
65.	John G. Chambers, fire works	17 28
66.	Officers and employes, salaries	435 00
67.	C. A. Hubbard, civil engineer's salary	671 00
68.	Daniel Berry, excavating for culvert	105 70
69.	Wm. Petrie, stone culvert	335 75
70.	Jesse Jones, assignee of Bridge Company, iron fence	100 00
71.	J. McKay, sodding grounds	173 67
72.	R. Brooks, sodding grounds	156 52
73.	T. Murphy, sodding grounds	54 60
74.	C. Robbins, sodding grounds	168 77
75.	Henry N. Conklin, building cisterns	103 74
	Total	$5,272 27

Cash Account, July, 1876.

1.	D. A. Richardson & Company, flour	$242 66
2.	Charles Kuhn, meat	110 44
3.	J. C. & John Adams, coal	188 99
4.	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries	218 32
5.	Hibben, Pattison & Company, dry goods	179 95
6.	Henry Frommeyer, queensware, etc	17 20
7.	Browning & Sloan, drugs, etc	41 07
8.	John Settle & Son, milk	56 64
9.	J. B. Greenway, shoes, repairing	3 60
10.	H. C. Felix, soap	8 00

11.	Jennie Parker, discharged prisoner	$15 00
12.	Frank Aldrich, ice	31 75
13.	A. A. Barnes, provisions	48 48
14.	Roll & Morris, furnishing goods	23 84
15.	C. Dickson & Company, grass seeds	2 50
16.	J. M. Riffner, groceries	18 84
17.	W. R. Holloway, stamps and box rent	10 25
18.	Gas Company, gas	23 50
19.	Water Works Company, water	100 75
20.	Mary Lockwood, laundry services	20 00
21.	C. Kesenaker, discharged prisoner	15 00
22.	E. L. Johnson, conveying prisoner	15 00
23.	Frederick Laakmann, brick work	13 00
24.	P. W. Thomsen, brick work	9 00
25.	Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
26.	J. P. Grant, services in laundry	54 50
27.	J. P. Grant, services in laundry	73 50
28.	W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	26 50
29.	Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
30.	Butsch & Dickson, cement	11 10
31.	Jerome B. Parmenter, advertising in Troy	25 00
32.	Frederick Kruger, labor	7 12
33.	J. C. Adams, brick	20 00
34.	Jonny Dawson, hay	5 00
35.	Florence Sewing Machine Company, repairing sewing machine, etc.	5 40
36.	William I. Ripley, groceries	37 95
37.	William Dell & Son, lime	3 50
38.	Woodburn-Sarven Wheel Company, stakes	6 90
39.	William J. Gillespie, coffee, etc	16 25
40.	King & Knight, smith work	4 50
41.	Singer Sewing Machine Company, thread, oil, etc	3 10
42.	S. J. Smith, sundries, as per bills	8 10
43.	Dr. Parvin, three months' salary	100 00
44.	Salaries of officers and employes	410 00
45.	Adolph Harder, painting	646 33
46.	Charles Doherty, plumbing	79 70
47.	Charles Doherty, steam fitting	355 00
48.	G. R. Root, drain pipe	50 15
49.	Pay roll, labor on the grounds	394 71
50.	T. Murphy, sodding	217 57
51.	J. McGraw, sodding	104 58
52.	R. Brooks, sodding	142 97
53.	R. James, sodding	249 19
54.	T. Holloway, sodding	206 92
55.	C. A. Hubbard, civil engineer	50 00
	Total	$4,747 32

Cash Account, August, 1876.

1.	D. E. Richardson & Company, flour	$146 85
2.	J. C. & John Adams, coal	135 23
3.	Charles J. Kuhn, meat	113 60
4.	I. L. Frankem, furnishing goods	34 28
5.	Water Works Company, water	55 64
6.	Gas Company, gas	22 75
7.	R. M. Leecks, girls' hats	5 50
8.	W. R. Holloway, stamps	6 00
9.	John S. Settle & Son, milk	50 88
10.	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries	200 35
11.	Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
12.	Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
13.	S. J. Smith, sundries as per bills	4 50
14.	Jones, Armstrong & Company, shoes	135 50
15.	A. A. Barnes, provisions	40 00
16.	Catherine Messersmith, discharged prisoner	15 00
17.	Ellen Booker, discharged prisoner	15 00
18.	Murphy, Johnston & Company, dry goods	181 43
19.	Wm. Turner, apples	4 00
20.	George E. Green, ironing boards	4 00
21.	Wm. J. Gillespie, coffee	7 50
22.	S. Worrell & Company, hay and straw	14 22
23.	James Smith, vegetables as per bills	5 72
24.	Frederick Kruger, labor	2 62
25.	Frederick Kruger, labor	5 25
26.	Susie M. Christie, reform girl leaving	11 00
27.	Wm. Dell & Son, cement and lime	4 15
28.	Officers and employes, salaries	385 00
29.	J. C. Ferguson & Company, pork	159 59
30.	J. M. Rifner, groceries	36 32
31.	J. E. Hall, corn meal and bran	17 00
32.	Merrill, Hubbard & Company, stationery	14 90
33.	Wm. Petrie, stone culvert	59 25
	Total	$1,911 03

Cash Account, September, 1876.

1.	J. C. Ferguson & Company, pork and lard	$42 35
2.	Henry Frommeyer, furnishing goods	18 55
3.	J. E. Hall, flour and meal	70 45
4.	Pettis, Dickson & Company, dry goods	9 05
5.	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries	190 40
6.	Yohn & Porter, stationery	18 00
7.	Wm. I. Ripley, groceries	15 75
8.	Wm. A. Bradshaw & Son, rent of piano	14 00
9.	J. C. & John Adams, coal	146 18

10.	Water Works Company, water	$57 00
11.	Gas Company, gas	26 50
12.	W. W. Northrop, repair of clock and specs	4 50
13.	A. A. Barnes, provisions	63 19
14.	Byram, Cornelius & Company, dry goods	192 70
15.	Charles J. Kuhn, meat	114 90
16.	Electra Brainard, reform girl, leaving	8 40
17.	Lizzie Steward, discharged prisoner	15 00
18.	Jennie Weinhart, discharged prisoner	15 00
19.	Jennie Harper, discharged prisoner	15 00
20.	S. B. Corbaley, corn and meal	7 25
21.	J. R. Hunt & Company, bibles and testaments	26 80
22.	F. M. Finch, potatoes	24 80
23.	J. R. Carnahan, legal services	35 00
24.	G. B. Loomis, teaching singing	5 00
25.	Johnson Persel, apples	9 92
26.	David Springer, apples	4 38
27.	James P. Johnson, expenses returning girl	10 80
28.	Thomas Barnett, expenses to Greencastle	4 30
29.	Hogshire & Reisner, shoes	57 30
30.	J. B. Greenway, repairing shoes	10 05
31.	A. Isensee, repairing locks and keys	4 30
32.	John Settle & Son, milk	48 00
33.	W. R. Holloway, stamps	6 00
34.	C. E. Finley, queensware	2 00
35.	A. N. Fitz and S. Spangler, brick work	6 00
36.	James Smith, vegetables	5 96
37.	James Smith, sundries	1 80
38.	Mortimer B. O. Donahue, labor	6 10
39.	William J. Gillespie, coffee, etc	16 75
40.	R B. Emerson, planed lumber	6 16
41.	R. James, balance on sodding	40 00
42.	Frederick Kruger and Patrick Crowley, labor	2 75
43.	Charles Stagg, reporting investigation	71 80
44.	Peter Routier, sand	7 00
45.	T. Murphy, sodding	50 00
46.	F. Shea, mason work	3 00
47.	C. E. Dickinson & Company, black boards	30 67
48.	Dr. T. Parvin, three months' salary	100 00
49.	Officers and employes, salaries	385 00
	Total	$2,025 81

Cash Account, October, 1876.

1.	J. C. Ferguson & Co, meat	$126 29
2.	Andrew Wallace, groceries, etc	133 32
3.	Philip N. Beeler, provisions	17 45
4.	William Scotton, provisions	10 20
5.	Browning & Sloan, drugs, etc	23 63
6.	John Slater, straw and potatoes	11 87
7.	Julia Gilbert, discharged prisoner	15 00
8.	Louisa Smith, discharged prisoner	15 00
9.	Mrs. H. J. Jenkins, services as housekeeper	10 00
10.	W. R. Holloway, stamps and box rent	10 00
11.	Benjamin Springer, provisions	3 97
12.	William Tull, potatoes	12 62
13.	Charles J. Kuhn, meat	128 70
14.	David Springer, provisions	13 48
15.	Murphy, Johnston & Company, dry goods	168 51
16.	D. A. Richardson & Company, flour	156 25
17.	Indianapolis Gas Company, gas	31 25
18.	Indianapolis Water Works Company, water	50 84
19.	F. M. Finch, vegetables	41 60
20.	Henry Frommeyer, queensware	6 85
21.	Florence Sewing Machine Company, repairing machine, etc	4 40
22.	Fletcher's Bank, stamped checks	2 25
23.	H. C. & W. F. Kettenbach, hardware	11 55
24.	A. A. Barnes, provisions	27 90
25.	Hogshire & Reisner, shoes	32 00
26.	William J. Gillespie, coffee, etc	18 00
27.	Merrill, Hubbard & Company, stationery	12 43
28.	John Settle & Son, milk	49 60
29.	J. M. Rifner, groceries	15 00
30.	J. George Stilz, grass seeds and rakes	7 80
31.	J. C. & John Adams, coal	29 00
32.	H. C. Schultz, harness, repairs, etc	12 85
33.	Officers and employes, salaries	371 50
	Total	$1,581 11

Cash Account, November, 1876.

1.	Edward A. Harris, smoke stack	$100 00
2.	Gas Company, gas	41 50
3.	John Greenway, shoes, repairing	5 00
4.	William Scotten, pumpkins and apples	3 00
5.	J. R. Collins, potatoes	21 60
6.	Nicholas Payne, potatoes	64 00
7.	James Smith, sundries as per bill	4 45
8.	John Lee, potatoes	14 80
9.	W. R. Holloway, stamps	5 00
10.	Jesse Lane, apples and butter	5 95
11.	Paid by a former allowance	
12.	John Settle & Son, milk	40 32
13.	A. A. Barnes, provisions	57 18
14.	Sentinel Company, printing blanks	13 25
15.	E. B. Martindale, advertisement	1 40
16.	Shaw Carriage Company, repairing wagon, etc	32 90
17.	Eagle Machine Works, iron plates for boilers	11 16
18.	Dean Brothers, steam pump repairs	17 52
19.	Charles Doherty, plumbing and repairs on pipes	42 95
20.	J. C. & John Adams, coal	233 88
21.	Indianapolis Gas Company, gas	46 25
22.	J. E. Hall, flour and meal	65 15
23.	J. M. Rifner, groceries	15 53
24.	S. B. Corbaley, provender	12 85
25.	Indianapolis Sentinel Company, advertising	6 00
26.	D. Coulter, gas lighters	2 00
27.	Officers and employes, salaries	380 00
	Total	$1,243 64

LAUNDRY ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

January 1.	Balance from December 31, 1875	$734 57
January	For washing	106 20
February	For washing	72 15
March	For washing	123 96
April	For washing	179 60
May	For washing	207 78
June	For washing	153 01
July	For washing	123 85
August	For washing	161 19
September	For washing	66 18
October	For washing	71 67
November	For washing	106 14
December 8.	For washing	93 10
	Total	$2,199 40

EXPENDITURES.

(After June 30, 1876.)

Paid into the State Treasury	$1,036 88
Paid for stoves and furniture	128 56
Paid for soap	212 50
Paid for coal	111 37
Paid for teaching Troy Laundry work	292 50
Paid as rewards	6 59
Paid for starch, wax, etc	26 51
Paid for traveling expenses, engaging work	2 95
Paid for wrapping paper	2 80
Balance unexpended	378 74
Total	$2,199 40

Cash Balances.

Current expenses	$1 50
Live stock account	58 00
Laundry account	378 74
Knitting account, including materials	118 13
Glove-making account	148 97
Sewing account	67 33
Total	$772 67

JAMES SMITH,
Steward.

December 30, 1876.

CONTINGENT (ORDINARY) EXPENSES.

Groceries	$2,388 85
Flour and meal	1,923 41
Meat and Provisions	3,088 07
Medicines and medical attendance	545 71
Clothing and bedding	2,202 23
Stamps and box rent	85 75
Gas and fuel	2,083 29
Water rent	554 72
School furniture and stationery	587 27
Kitchen furniture and table ware	402 17
Transportation of inmates	340 25
Provender	120 27
Resident officers	2,556 00
Engineer and watchman	1,650 00
Printing and advertising	109 90
Laundry expenses	462 40
Carriage, wagon and harness expense	496 45
Smith work	19 90
Undertaker	23 00
Garden seeds and tools	83 25
Legal expenses, namely: special prosecutor, $35.00; short hand reporting, $86.80	121 80
Total	$19,844 69

The above amount has been expended for the past eleven months for contingent expenses. I would suggest the sum of $50,000 for the coming two years (being $2.25 per week per inmate).

SARAH J. SMITH,

Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 30, 1876.

To the Trustees of the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—The close of another year finds the inmates of the Reformatory in the possession of a fair average of health, and the Institution in a greatly improved sanitary condition. The changes you have made in the heating apparatus, and the improvements in drainage and in sewerage, and the increased facilities for out-door exercises, are doubtless important factors in the production of these desirable results. Numerous cases of sickness have occurred during the year, but few of these were either serious or protracted.

On the seventeenth of April, Elizabeth Raymond, a colored convict, whose term of sentence lacked but four months of expiration, died after six months' illness of pulmonary consumption. This is the second death in the Institution. Such almost entire exemption, during a period of between four and five years, from mortality, is certainly noteworthy.

As soon as the funds of the Reformatory will permit, I believe it would be advisable to place one or more of the hospital rooms in immediate communication with a room for nurses, a bath room, etc. Unfortunately this was not done in the original construction of the building, but the desired alterations can be made at no great expense. Let me also suggest the expediency of selecting a few of the best, best physically and intellectually, older and most reliable of the inmates of the reform department, to be trained as nurses. That there is a demand for educated nurses is obvious. Why may not some of these girls have a special and thorough education given

them in that which is especially woman's work? The training should occupy not less than two or three years, and would not require any material additional pecuniary outlay. Should you approve of this scheme I shall be glad to furnish you with details. Should you put it in operation, it will afford me pleasure to contribute my part to the work of instruction.

Yours respectfully,

THEOPHILUS PARVIN.

REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

(FIFTH REPORT.)

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5, 1876.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana:

The Board of Visitors of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls have assigned to me the duty of preparing this, their fifth report, which I now have the honor to submit.

During the past year many changes have been made in and around the Institution. The money so liberally appropriated by the Legislature has been wisely expended in grading and beautifying the grounds, by laying out walks and carriage-ways, and putting down a block pavement. The lawn in front has been sodded, presenting a beautiful carpet of green. An iron fence has been placed on the north and west sides of the grounds, and a substantial wooden one on the east and south. A portion of ground has been appropriated for a vegetable garden and is cultivated by the inmates, thereby giving them healthful exercise, as well as wholesome food.

No change in the management of the Institution has been made since our last report. The officers all remain, and discharge their duties faithfully and harmoniously. It is so arranged that all the girls attend school a portion of each day, and the remainder of their time is spent in some useful occupation. Glove-making, sewing, knitting, washing and ironing are all carried on at their regular times, and all are kept constantly employed. The laundry work has been the most remunerative, they having earned in the past half-year $842.70. There are at present in the Prison Department 37; in the Reformatory, 151.

Our frequent visits to the Institution have always been pleasant and satisfactory. The building is kept perfectly neat and clean throughout, the girls all busy, and seem cheerful and happy. The health of the inmates has been remarkably good, considering the large family and the unhealthy condition of so many of them when admitted.

Great care is taken with religious instructions in both departments. It was our pleasure, a short time ago, to be present at a Sunday afternoon meeting, when all were assembled for worship. It was very interesting, and really touching to see the women and girls of all ages arise, and, with tears in their eyes, tell of their determination to lead better lives, and ask their faithful teachers to pray for them.

Many thanks are due the gentlemen and ladies who so kindly visit the Institution on Sunday afternoons for their religious instruction. Their "labor of love" has resulted in great good to many of the inmates.

Every facility has been afforded the Board of Visitors for the discharge of their duties, and we believe the officers and managers are faithfully laboring for the best interests of those committed to their care.

Respectfully submitted.

EMILY A. ROACHE.

July 1, 1876.

(SIXTH REPORT.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DECEMBER 28, 1876.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana:

On the 18th day of November, 1876, your Excellency appointed the undersigned a member of the Board of Visitors of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls. The 39th section of the act creating the Institution makes it the duty of the Board of Visitors "to visit and inspect said Institution and examine as to the treatment, employment and condition of its inmates and the management of its affairs, including the expenditures thereof." In company with Mrs. Rhoda Coffin, one of the lady visitors, I made an inspection of the buildings and grounds and examined into the

condition of the inmates in both departments. Mrs. Roache, the other lady visitor, was not present at our meeting. We found every part of the building in perfect order, and judging from the appearance of the inmates, the government and treatment of those in charge has had a salutary effect in reclaiming them from a life of vice. Although the Institution is yet in its infancy, a great work has already been accomplished. It is the only institution of the kind in our country, and the noble women who labored for its establishment have great cause to rejoice over the success already attained.

It is an institution for women and girls, and the law has wisely provided that the officers in charge shall be women. The Board of Managers select the Superintendent, but the choice must be approved by the Governor. By the same section of the law the managers are required to make rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws for the government and discipline of the Institution, and these must be approved by the Governor. By the 9th section the Superintendent is required to reside at the Institution and shall take charge and custody of the building and the inmates, and shall govern them in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Managers may prescribe. Under the 29th section, the Superintendent has power to instruct the girls in the reformatory department in such branches of useful knowledge as such Superintendent may think proper.

I refer to these provisions of the law for two reasons: 1st. To bring out more clearly the fact that the law evidently contemplates and provides that the internal management of the Institution should be left largely to the wisdom and direction of the lady Superintendent; and 2d. For the reason that I find upon investigation that there has been some conflict between the Managers and the present Superintendent, Mrs. Smith. I regret that I have to report that there is not now existing that harmony between the Board and the Superintendent that is desirable in the government of the Institution. Each have their proper duties defined by the law, and each should be allowed to discharge those duties without interference. The President of the Board has given much time to the business of the Institution, and to some extent has supplanted the Superintendent in supervising and directing the domestic affairs of the Institution. Upon inquiry, I find that he has made his will paramount in all things. How far he has been sustained by the other

members of the Board, I am unable to say. It is but just to them to say that he makes frequent visits to the Institution, as I am informed, when they do not accompany him, and issues orders which have not received the sanction of the Board. The Superintendent has made no complaint to me, but from several sources I have learned that her position has been made quite unpleasant by this continued supervision of the minutiae of the household by the President of the Board. In order that strict discipline may be enforced, and also to secure due respect for the authority of the Superintendent, there should be no assumption by the Managers of the duties and authority which belong strictly to the Superintendent. If the superintendent is faithless or incompetent, she should be removed and another appointed. The reports of the Board made heretofore to your Excellency, all speak in the highest terms of Mrs. Smith, the Superintendent, and the concurrent testimony of all is to the effect that she is admirably fitted for the position she holds. Her services are invaluable to the State, and it is unfortunate that there should be any interference with her proper duties.

It is also made the duty of the Board of Visitors to inquire into the expenditures. I find that $27,500 was appropriated by the Legislature for the current expenses of 1875, and a like amount for 1876, making $55,000. The current expenses of 1875, as appears from the report of the Managers, was $19,039.30, and by the report of the Superintendent for this year, I find that the current expenses have been $19,844.69, making $38,883.99 for twenty-three months. It will thus be seen that the current expenses have fallen far below the sum appropriated by the Legislature. I take great pleasure in calling your attention to this fact, as it shows that the Superintendent has been economical in making expenditures for current expenses. Considering the number of inmates, the amount expended for provisions has certainly been very small.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated $25,000 for improvements. During the year 1875, $17,083.01 of this amount was expended, and the remainder of the appropriation expended this year. It will be seen by the report of the managers for this year, that the total expenditures for the year just closing are $36,384.24. Of this amount only $19,844.69 was expended for current expenses, and the remainder, $16,539.55 must have been spent in improvements. There was $7,916.99 of the $25,000 appropriation available for improvements at the commencement of this year, and as the

Board has expended $16,539.55 for improvements during the year, it follows that $8,622.56 of the current-expense appropriation has been used for improvements. With all due deference to the gentlemen composing the Board of Managers, I very much question their right to so divert the appropriation for current expenses. When an improvement is absolutely necessary for the health of the inmates, the Board might be warranted in having it made and paid for out of the appropriation for current expenses, but to enter upon a general system of improvements, and pay for them out of that fund, I submit, the law does not sanction.

I was not familiar with the condition of the grounds before they were graded, and can not, therefore, judge of the reasonableness of the amount paid for the services of a civil engineer, and the enormous amount paid for grading. There was paid the engineer $1,761.50, and the grading cost $11,842.70. I call your attention to the expenditure for grading because I think some of it was unnecessary. Part of the grounds was needed for a garden, and the lady officers, as also Mrs. Coffin, one of the visitors, as I am informed, protested against grading that part. It will be seen by the reports that $2,282.92 was paid for sodding; whether this was judiciously expended I can not say, but it is certainly a large sum to pay for such a purpose.

The block pavement cost $3,800. I learn upon inquiry, that the wood in this pavement is prepared by a patent process, and the kind of pavement is new, and to some extent untried. The expenditure of such a large sum for what might be properly called an experiment I can not approve.

It is true that the women officers and visitors had no right to direct the Board of Managers in making improvements, and in expending the appropriation, but they were greatly interested in the success of the Institution, and desired to have its affairs conducted with as little expense as possible to the taxpayers of the State, and I think it was unfortunate that their advice was not heeded by the board.

I see by the report of the physician in charge, Dr. Parvin, made December 30, 1875, that he recommended that milk diet should be largely used by the inmates. To furnish this milk the lady officers have desired that cows should be kept on the grounds, but this the Board has opposed. In my judgment the expenses could be materially reduced by adopting this suggestion of the ladies, and at the same

time the milking and taking care of the milk would furnish useful employment for the inmates. I fully concur with the ladies in recommending that a considerable portion of the grounds should be set apart for gardening purposes, to be cultivated by the girls, thus giving them out-door exercise, which would promote their moral and physical development.

I learn from the lady visitors, who have given the subject much thought and attention, that it was their earnest wish to present to the world a plain, practical institution, inexpensive in its fittings, simple in its adornments, with every facility and needful appliance for re-moulding and re-forming those unfortunate girls who have been placed in its charge, as well as for the proper government of those who have violated the laws of the land and have been committed for punishment.

It will appear from the foregoing, that there is a radical difference between the views of the lady visitors, seconded by the lady officers, and the Board of Managers. I think the ideas of the ladies are practical and should be accepted by the managers.

The law requires all the officers in charge to be women and, as I have argued in this report, the law gives the Superintendent control of the inmates. Mrs Smith, the Superintendent, has shown great executive ability, and Mrs. Johnson, the Assistant in charge of the penal department, has admirably filled her postion. As the responible duties assigned by the law to women have been so well and faithfully discharged, I see no good reason why women could not discharge the duties of managers, and I recommend that the law be so changed that the Board of Managers shall be composed of women. Such a change might create a rivalry in economical management between the institutions managed by men and one managed by women, that would save thousands of dollars to the taxpayers of the State.

All of the inmates in the reformatory department are in school half of each school day. The remainder of the time they are occupied in housework in its various branches, and are thus being fitted for entrance into the world with enlightened, disciplined minds, and well trained habits of industry. There are in this department 150 girls. In the other department there are 31 convicts, under the thorough and effectual discipline and training of Mrs. E. L. Johnson. She reports 28 as having received instruction during the past year in the night school. There has been a marked improvement

in their manner, habits and skill displayed in the performance of their work. The religious instruction imparted has been invaluable, the Superintendent and assistants doing all they can under the circumstances for the good of those committed to their care. As time advances and experience is attained, new plans will doubtless be developed which will greatly add to the usefulness of the Institution and the furtherance of the work.

It is proper that I should say, in closing, that I was requested to make this report for the Board of Visitors, but I have used the first person because I have stated my own view of the law, examined the accounts and made some recommendations which I alone am responsible for.

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS JORDAN,

Member of Board of Visitors.